The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Walker's Supposed Departure for Nicaragua—The United States Consul at Guayamas—Extensive Scheme of Speculation—The Mexican Minister, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

I telegraphed you last night that General WALKER's friends suppose that he has left the United States with five hundred men for Nicaragua. It seems that anticipating difficulty at Mobile from interference by the Collector, he selected about five hundred men who rendezvoused at another and smaller port on the Gulf, where the Revenue Officers sympathise sufficiently in his plans, to be readily convinced of the legality of the enterprise.

From this port it is supposed the party put to sea within the last day or two, and as the point of intended departure was not suspected, it is thought scarcely probable that they can be intercepted, except it be when they approach the coast of Nicaragua. The excitement arising out of the interference with the Mobile party, was designed to be availed of to cover the more important movement elsewhere.

The law provides no penalty against a Collector who clears a fillibuster vessel. His only danger is that of removal from office, the pecuniary inconvenience of which the fillibusters can readily compensate.

Judge ROSE, who is understood to have been appointed United States Consul at Guayamas, and who left for that port yesterday, is also the agent of an extensive scheme for the purchase of lands, mines and other property in Sonora, in anticipation of their greatly enhanced value at an early day. The idea that Sonora can be purchased by the United States has been quite abandoned of late, I think, by the Administration. The Constitution of Mexico absolutely forbids any such sale,—and the Constitutional Party—the only one friendly to us—would not seek to evade its provisions. Indeed, to do so would be to seal its own destruction.

But it is believed that we can purchase a right of way for a railroad to connect Texas and New-Orleans with Guayamas, on the Gulf of California, *viâ* Chihuahua—a route which has many earnest advocates among Pacific Railroad men. A company of capitalists—among whom I may name GEORGE LAW, and Col. SAMUEL COLT, of pistol fame—have organized for the purchase of property adjacent to the proposed right of way, and Judge ROSE is their Agent.

That these gentlemen have received encouragement here there can be no doubt, for they would not enter so grand a speculation without having good reason to suppose that our Government is determined to move in the Mexican question. Mr. BUCHANAN says he commends the sagacity and foresight of the men engaged in this enterprise.

It is rumored that the President will very soon agree to receive Señor MATA as Mexican Minister, and thus recognize the Government of JUAREZ. The moral effect of such a step would have no little influence in establishing the Constitutional leader in the chair of State.

What is the precise design of the articles now publishing which announce contemplated war by Spain against Mexico, it would be difficult to fathom; but it does not seem at all probable that Spain could be guilty of so suicidal an act.

Such a quarrel would afford the Fillibusters and Cuban revolutionists precisely the opportunity that they desire; for they could then make Mexico the point of rendezvous of a perfectly legal expedition against the "ever faithful isle;" and volunteers by the thousand, from the United States, would not be wanting "to fight the battles of Mexico, and incidentally prepare Cuba for American annexation. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

It is said the President's Message, and the Reports of the heads of the Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, are nearly completed.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order for a weekly mail from New-Orleans, to connect with the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis Overland Mail to San Francisco.

Secretary FLOYD has so far recovered from his recent illness that he was able to attend a Cabinet meeting to-day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Postmaster-General BROWN will issue orders in a few days directing the mails between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, in California, to be carried through in 30 days instead of 38, as at present arranged. It will be recollected that Congress, in June last passed, by a very large majority, a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to cause this improvement in the service on the Salt Lake route to be made. The President, for reasons best known to himself, but which are understood, "pocketed" the resolution, although he was begged by the friends of it to veto it, if he would not approve it. It was their intention to pass it over his veto, which could easily have been done. He urged, however, that Postmaster-General BROWN already possessed the power to increase this service whenever, in his judgment, it ought to be done, and he was unwilling to see him *forced* into it, in the present condition of the Treasury. The Postmaster-General will, in a few days, order the improved service, not to take effect, however, until the 1st of April next. This route is said to be 800 miles nearer than the Memphis route, which is now run in 25 days. The contractors are keen to reduce the time, not to thirty, but to *twenty-one* days—14 from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, and 7 from there to Placerville.

It has been suggested that FERNANDO WOOD, Esq., of your City, is to be the next Governor of Nebraska. Nothing of the kind has been thought of at the "White House." I have reason to know that Mr. BUCHANAN desires very much to bestow this appointment upon Judge BLACK, of the Supreme Court of that Territory. The only difficulty is the fact that the Judge is from Pennsylvania, and the "Keystone" State has already pretty much the lion's share of the Executive patronage. This difficulty, however, disappears, in a measure, in view of the appointment being only a change of position. No appointment will be made until after the meeting of Congress, and just in time for the new appointee to reach Nebraska by the 1st of January, when Governor RICHARDSON's resignation takes effect.

WM. C. BRENT, associate editor of the Platte *Argus*, has been appointed Mail Agent on the North Missour Railroad.

A question of dispute between the proprietors of the Nebraska City *News* and the Brownsville, (Neb. Ter.,) *Advocate*, has been submitted to the Department of State for settlement. MORTON, the proprietor of the latter paper, having been appointed the "Secretary of the Territory," claimed the right to name the "Public Printer," and generously named his own paper. The Territorial Legislature, on the other hand, contended for the right to elect their Printer, and the proprietor of the Nebraska *News*. Precedent is in favor of the Legislature to elect, and it will likely be so decided here.

The proceedings of the Kansas *Constitutional* Convention have been received here. The call was for a Delegate Convention on the 10th, and for a *mass* Convention of the people on the 11th instant, to ratify the proceedings of the first. The Convention met on the 10th—Present, one delegate from Breckenridge, three from Franklin, one from Johnson, and eight from Douglas—Total fourteen.

CONWAY, who succeeded JIM LANE after the latter ran out, moved to adjourn *on account of bad roads* to some day certain. This proposition was voted down. Committees were then appointed on credentials and on *business*. The latter Committee made a majority and a minority report, and *both reports were received* but *neither* adopted, and thereupon the Convention adjourned! CONWAY and VAUGHN declare their purpose to organize a party at once on the Seward platform—but it is apprehended that we shall hear nothing more of *constitutions* in Kansas until the *people* feel the need of a State organization. Political gamblers have played out their hands.

The opinion of the Attorney-General favoring the payment of the claims of "Doniphan's Men" for horses lost in the Mexican war, has been followed by a heavy haul upon the Treasury.

A correspondent of one of the New-York papers contradicts my statement of Secretary COBB's estimates for the next fiscal year. The official report in a few days will decide between us. Q.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Evidences accumulate showing the indisposition of the Executive to specifically recommend any modifications whatever in the present Tariff system. It is understood that Mr. BUCHANAN did incline to the opinion, that some measure was necessary to increase the revenues of the country, and replenish its Treasury. Secretary COBB, on the other hand, is earnestly hostile to any such measure, expressing his conviction that the revenues from customs will be greatly enhanced, almost immediately, by increased imports of dutiable merchandise, and arguing that if the Tariff is moderated ever so slightly now, the modification will be claimed by the opposition as the *cause* of the increase of revenue. On the other hand, he maintains, if no change is made in the existing "Democratic" Tariff, the Treasury can squeeze through somehow, and the Democratic *Party* will be the gainer by the vindication of its own measure. This, in substance, is the Secretary's position; and it must be confessed that it looks to the interests of a political *party*, at the serious risk of embarrassing those of the country.

If it shall prove that the Secretary's anticipations of increased revenue from customs at an early day are well founded, the experiment in the supposed interes of his "party" may not result disastrously. But is his estimate correct? Many of the most experienced importers of New-York give a positive answer in the negative, expressing the conviction that, however much the foreign merchandise may be wanted, there are large districts of country—including the whole body of Western and Northwestern States, which cannot pay for them until after next year's crop has found a market. The Treasury statement for the first quarter of the fiscal year shows the total receipts from all sources to be twenty-five and a quarter millions, and the expenditures for the same period twenty-one millions and a half. This array of figures, to the careless reader, shows a surplus of three and three-quarters millions; but we find that the receipts aforesaid include ten millions loan, and nearly half a million proceeds of Treasury Notes, while the aggregate receipts from Customs and Public Lands is less than fourteen millions of dollars.

To meet and avert the continuance of these deficiencies, the Secretary relies solely upon increased importations. Admitting, even, that the monetary pressure had passed by, and that the country is now prepared to purchase and pay for all the foreign merchandise it can consume, and still the revenue is likely to be far short of what will be required for the purposes of Government. In the articles of sugar and molasses alone, there must be a very great falling off from former years, resulting in a diminution of revenue by millions. This falling off in the article of sugar will result from the fact that the full crops of Louisiana last year and the present have supplied the market with sugar of home production, and cut off the demand for the dutiable article, at the same time that it has greatly reduced the foreign value of the latter, upon which basis the duties are computed. Add to this statement the suggestion that under the Tariff of 1857, sugar pays only 24 per cent., instead of 30 as before, and it is not difficult to see, by this single example, that it will require much more excessive importations than those of 1856, to secure an amount of revenue at all adequate to the expenses of the Government.

I do not apprehend, however, that the President, in his Message, will discourage or oppose any and all remission of the tariff of 1857. He is more likely to effect a compromise with the Secretary—and the result will be such allusions to the revenue system as will carry the subject of its modification before the Finance Committees of Congress, *without Executive recommendation*, and leave them quite free to take the responsibility of whatever changes they may consider desirable. The real fight, therefore, will be in Congress, upon which field the President prefers that it should be exclusively conducted; and it seems very probable now that this contest will occupy the greater part of the session. S.

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The message of Governor ALLSTON to the Legislature of South Carolina, was delivered to-day. The message is conservative in tone, concise, and well written. It calls the attention of the Legislature to the duty of electing a United States Senator in the place of Senator EVANS; refers in terms of congratulation to the progress of the railroads and other internal improvements of the State; recommends the investment of Southern capital more in Southern improvements, and less in Northern securities; refers in terms of disapproval to incendiary resolutions against Slavery by the Free-State Legislatures, declaridg such resolutions undeserving of a response, and exhorting the States to cultivate moral virtues, industrious domestic habits, and to observe scrupulously all the Federal obligations. He then refers to the recent slaver cases, as presenting in strong relief the devotion to law and order of the people of South Carolina, but expresses regret at their occurrence, as productive of unwonted excitements. He questions the propriety of interfering in such a manner with the commerce of the inhabitants of Cuba, and expresses the belief that while the Navy of the United States may, under the Constitution, be charged with preventing a slave-trade between the coast of Africa and our own shores, it is policy to let foreign nations regulate their own affairs and enforce their own police. The remainder of the message is confined to State policy, recommending, among other things, a repeal of the usury laws.

Another India-Rubber Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

This morning, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, his Honor R. C. GRIER granted injunctions, at the suit of HORACE H. DAY; and also against the five following parties, to wit: MYERS, CLAGHORN & Co.; B. C. GODFREY & Co., SIMON SILLERMAN, SHADEACH HILL, and ASHLEY & STRANGE, restraining them, and each of them, from the further making, or causing to be made, or using, or causing to be used, or selling or causing to be sold, in any manner, any shirred, or corrugated, or elastic india-rubber goods, or any braided, woven, cemented or sewed fabrics, vulcanized according to the specifications of the letters patent, without the license of the plaintiff, who is the exclusive owner of the patent privilege. The Goodyear patent having been previously established, the only question was the identity of process and proof of infringement, which being duly made to the satisfaction of the Court, injunctions were issued as above stated.

Three Schooners Ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The schooner *Rebecca K. Knight*, of Port Republic; the schooner *R. G. Dorter*, of May's Landing; and the schooner *Excelsior*, of Bridgton, N. J., all bound to Philadelphia, came ashore three miles south of this place at daylight this morning. They lie within about three hundred yards of each other.

Boston Mayoralty Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

A Convention of temperance people, last night, nominated the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., for Mayor of this city.

Non-Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 23—10 A. M.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 11th inst., has not yet made her appearance here.

Obstruction of Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Boats move with difficulty in consequence of the snow packing in the bottom of the canal.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at nine o'clock Monday night.

The Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 18th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings no news of importance.

Sugar was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

FREIGHTS were inactive.

EXCHANGE was dull.

A Projected Revolt in Campeachy.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last, received here, say that a conspiracy was discovered in Campeachy on the 22d ult., which was to have been followed by an outbreak on the following Sunday, when the city was to be sacked to raise resources for the Zuloaga Government.

The Weather.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Snow has fallen here to the depth of fifteen inches since yesterday.

CHESTER, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The snow here is seven inches deep, and is still falling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

A severe northeasterly gale and heavy rain storm has raged here all day, causing an unusually high tide. In the lower portions of the city many wharves were covered and numerous cellars flooded, but no serious damage done.

THE ISTHMUS AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

News by the Tehuantepec Route.

Business Reviving in California—Later from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived here with Isthmus dates of the 17th inst., and the California mails of the 5th inst. She made the passage in sixty-three hours.

The *Quaker City*, on the outward passage crossed the bar at Coatzacoalcos in fourteen feet of water, and sailed up to Minatitlan in splendid style, where an immense crowd met the steamer *Suchil*, which proceeded up the river with the mails and passengers and reached Suchil at 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. The mails and passengers then proceeded on to Ventosa. The total running time from New-Orleans was seventy-eight hours.

The steamer *Oregon* would sail on the 19th inst. for Acapulco, connecting with the Panama steamer in plenty of time for the mails of the 27th of October, which reached Ventosa in good time.

The California mails of the 5th inst., reached Ventoza on the evening of the 14th, reached Suchil ou the morning of the 16th, and Minatillan at 12 o'clock the same night.

The trip from New-Orleans to California can be made in less than twelve days.

Everything was progressing well on the Isthmus. All but twenty-five miles of this end of the road was in good running order, and would be all right in two weeks. Twenty coaches were running.

It is proposed to open a new route *viâ* the river Jaltepec, which will cut off several miles of the worst part of the road and shorten the distance to one hundred miles.

There is plenty of water at the Coatzacoalcos Bar, and no difficulty is experienced at Ventosa. It is quite as good a harbor as Valparaiso.

The Isthmus is very healthy. Mr. LOZERE, President of the road, is a passenger on the *Quaker City*, but will return immediately to spend three months on the Isthmus.

The Liberal Party are still in possession of the Isthmus, notwithstanding the intrigues of ZULOAGA. Six of the followers of the latter were publicly shot at Tehuantepec on the 6th inst.

At Tabasco the Liberals were uppermost, and had taken the steamer *Guerrero*.

Heavy rains had taken place in California. The weather was very cold and there was much snow on the mountains.

Business was reviving. The Circuit Court had granted an injunction, forbidding the New-Almada Quicksilver Company to work the mines, claimed by the United States, the value of which are immense.

A suit had been instituted in the United States District Court against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying an excess of passengers. The damages were laid at $136,000.

The steamship *Sonora* sailed from San Francisco with $2,250,000 in gold and 650 passengers.

Some excitement existed in San Francisco by the reported murder of four Americans in Gadsden Territory by the Mexican authorities, a representation of which, made by a Mr. AINSA, a survivor of the outrage, had been sent to Washington by this mail.

The Fraser River adventurers were fast returning.

A Society had been formed for encouraging emigration to Spanish America and to Sonora.

A large party of emigrants had arrived at Los Angelos, from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Excavations for a United States foundry had commenced at Mare Island. It is to be the largest in the Union.

At San Francisco real estate was advancing, and better times were generally looked for.

THOMAS O. LARKIN, a pioneer citizen of California, and once United States Consul, is dead.

The news from Oregon says, that Colonel WRIGHT had returned to Dalles, and that the troops were to be concentrated at Vancouver for a new distribution by General HARNEY. Colonel MANSFIELD had completed his inspection.

The Walla-Walla Indians were troublesome in Washington Territory.

The Sandwich Island *News* says that the whaling fleet in the Arctic and Behring seas and in Bristol Bay had done poorly, and better elsewhere.

Nominations for United States Senators from North Carolina.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Messrs. BRAGG and CLINGMAN were nominated by a Democratic caucus of the North Carolina Legislature, at Raleigh, last night, for United States Senators. Mr. CLINGMAN for the short term, and Mr. BRAGG for the long one.

The Escape of Dr. Gaillardet—Further Facts and Rumors in the Case.

The escape of Dr. GAILLARDET was the prominent topic of conversation yesterday in the City. It interested all classes of persons. The deliberation with which the affair, with its antecedents and concomitants, was attended, was a subject of general comment, and Officer BAKER, to whose charge the doctor was intrusted, was everywhere accused, not only with conniving at, but with directly prompting and aiding the escape.

It is proper to state that Mr. EDWARD O. BAKER, the officer in question, is not, and never was attached to the Metropolitan Police. The Board of Supervisors, at the commencement of the present year, authorized the Recorder and City Judge to appoint eighteen officers, to serve in various capacities, such as door-keepers, messengers, guards of prisoners, &c., in the Court of Sessions. Of these the appointment of nine was given to the Recorder, and nine to the City Judge. The City Judge is Judge RUSSELL. And Mr. BAKER *was appointed by him*, and is one of his faithful adherents, preëminently known as such, to all persons connected with the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. BAKER's version of the escape of Dr. GAILLARDET did not materially differ yesterday from that which he furnished to Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, on Monday. Recorder BARNARD states that he gave no authority for the appearance of the Doctor in the Court of Sessions, with a view to his being sentenced. Indeed, he had already undertaken to hear the argument for Arrest of Judgment, on the first day of the December term, and had postponed sentence until after he should have rendered his decision on that argument. The first intelligence of the escape reached the Recorder through the newspapers yesterday morning.

The delay in the matter of pronouncing sentence took place in due course of law. On the conviction of Dr. GAILLARDET in the October term, the ensuing Saturday was named by the Recorder as the day of sentence. Meanwhile a voluminous bill of exceptions was prepared by the Doctor's counsel, Mr. ASHMEAD, who, it will be remembered, was CANGEMI's counsel also, and a stay of proceedings applied for in the Supreme Court. Judge INGRAHAM, who was presiding, refused the application, but in the meantime the Court of Sessions had adjourned for the term. A motion for arrest of judgment was then entered, to be argued before the Recorder on the first Monday in December. And thus a great mistake was made in the District-Attorney's Office, in ordering Dr. GAILLARDET to be brought up for sentence in the Court on Saturday.

On Friday afternoon Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, a gentleman worthy the high esteem with which he has always been regarded by all persons connected with that Court, in sending, according to usual practice, to the keeper of the City Prison a list of prisoners to be sentenced on the morrow, inquired at the District-Attorney's Office whether Dr. GAILLARDET was to be included in the list. He was answered in the affirmative, and accordingly entered the name upon the roll. The Warden in charge of the corridor in which the Doctor was confined, is thus exonerated from any dereliction of duty in permitting the prisoner's departure. Why he neglected to apprise the authorities that said prisoner *did not return* has yet to be considered.

At this point the open agency of Officer BAKER in the escape commences. He ought to have taken his prisoner immediately back to the Tombs, upon finding that Recorder BARNARD was not going to sentence him—in fact, could not, in view of the argument for arrest of judgment, which was pending—before the next term. He did not take him back, but allowed him the freedom of the City, as we stated yesterday. BAKER refuses to acknowledge any implication in the matter, and yesterday denied, with tears, that he knew anything of the Doctor's intention to disappear. But an ugly report, how true it is we cannot state, was circulated at the Police-stations, in the law Courts, even in the District-Attorney's office, that Mr. BAKER, if he should forfeit the position to which his friend, Judge RUSSELL, appointed him and which is worth $800 a year, will be able to celebrate Evacuation Day with $3,000 in his pocket. Can Mr. BAKER explain why he gave Dr. GAILLARDET two days and two nights, wherewith to use his freedom to advantage, before he informed the authorities that the said Doctor was, as the law phrase goes, *non inventus* And can Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Warden of the corridor in the Tombs where the Doctor was confined, (between the cells of SHEPPARD and CANGEMI,) explain why he made no inquiry respecting the failure of the distinguished Frenchman to renew his abode on the Saturday and Sunday evenings? These are points of importance, which were much discussed yesterday, in places of public resort.

Meanwhile it seems probable that GAILLARDET has made his way, by land route, to Charleston, with a view of taking a steamer thence to Havana, where his wife is said to be. In that event, the Police of Charleston having been notified, he will probably be captured. Notice of his escape, and a description of his person, have also been telegraphed to every large city of the Union. But, if captured at all, there are reasons for believing that he will be found within a few miles of Judge RUSSELL's office. When BILLY MULLIGAN walked out of Judge RUSSELL's Court, in Judge RUSSELL's sight, and ruralized in Hoboken until all danger was over, nobody, considering the circumstances of the case, was greatly surprised. It is surmised that when Dr. GAILLARDET left Judge RUSSELL's Court, on Saturday, he might have thought that in Jersey, among his own countrymen, near to the spot made classic by Captain DE REVIERE, he would be as safe from rearrest as Mr. MULLIGAN was. In that he would be mistaken. Having been convicted, and awaiting sentence, he can be arrested anywhere in the United States. If he has escaped to Europe, he is safe, as the extradition law does not provide for cases of assault and battery.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY FIRE-EATER.

Col. Jefferson Davis upon Senators Douglas and Seward—A Fire-Eating, Union-Dissolving Speech.

From the Vicksburg Whig of the 10th.

Colonel DAVIS spoke in the hall of the House of Representatives, by invitation of the Legislature, on last Thursday night, and as, both from his position and reputation, his views and opinions are looked to with great interest by all parties, we give a brief synopsis of his speech.

We did not hear his exordium; when we entered the hall, which was densely crowded, he was vindicating himself from the charge of a want of fealty to the State Rights Democracy, for having denounced those "*trifling politicians*," both at the North and South, who were constantly buzzing their disunion sentiments into the ears of the public. He expressed his astonishment that any States Rights Democrat could have supposed for a moment that he meant to stigmatize that noble band of faithful Southerners, of whom he was proud to be one; men who had raised him to power and station, with whom he had, not ingloriously fallen, and who had again elevated him to the highest honors. He could never forget their kindness to him, and before he could breathe a word of censure of them, he must first condemn himself. All that he was he had been made by the State Rights Democracy, and whatever they might think of him, he could never find it in his heart to speak otherwise than with a admiration and affection of them and their principles. By "trifling politicians" at the North he meant those miserable fanatics who were circulating petitions against the equal rights of all the States of this Union, and who sought the destruction of Slavery at every hazard; and by "trifling politicians" at the South, he meant those disunionists *per se* who sought the immediate destruction of this Government, who could see no good in the Union, and filled the public ear with their clamor for its overthrow. For his part he was no disunionist; he admired the union of the States and desired its perpetuity. He considered its dismemberment would be a great evil, not the greatest of evils, for he considered the subjugation of the Government to Black Republicanism a greater evil.

But it was charged against him, he said, that he had changed his ground; that in 1851, and since, he had advocated disunion, and in his late speeches in Maine and New-York, he had lauded the Union and the blessings flowing from it. This was not true. He had not changed in the least particular. He stood now where he stood in 1851 and had ever stood. He spoke now as he had spoken in New-England, and as he had spoken in the memorable struggle which convulsed this State in that great contest which resulted in the defeat of the State Rights Democracy. He acquiesced then in the will of the people, and the party had again united and become harmonious. He thought then, and he still thought, that the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, was unconstitutional, and that the admission of California into the Union was but the adoption of the odious Wilmot Proviso in another form. The question in 1851 was not disunion—it was simply whether the Southern States should take counsel as to the steps to be adopted by them in consequence of the unjust legislation of Congress. The people had decided against taking action, and he acquiesced, but he had everywhere proclaimed then that he was no disunionist; that whosoever stated that he was stated what was false; that disunion was the extreme remedy, the last resort, and it could not be resorted to while the Union was tolerable. The question of disunion was not the question of the canvass of 1851, and he had never advocated it. So, too, the charge that he had advocated disunion in 1851 was untrue. The Democratic Party was then a unit, and the question was a Presidential one. At no time in his political career had he advocated disunion.

He desired to speak frankly to the people, and justice to the Democracy and the people of the North, justice to his audience and himself, compelled him to say that, in his opinion, a reaction in public sentiment was taking place throughout the Northern States. *That the great body of the people were sound on the subject of Slavery and the rights of the South, and a desire for the perpetuity of the Union.* That their sentiments could not be fairly judged by the votes and speeches of their representatives; that men of extreme opinions got into Congress and went further than their constituents would follow them. That even while he was in Maine one of the Senators from that State was arguing to the people that the Southern States wanted to force Slavery on the Free States and the people of Maine, while the other was contending that the Dred Scott decision had in effect declared that the South had the right to carry their slaves unmolested into Free States everywhere. It was in part to disabuse their minds of these statements that his speeches in Maine were made. In his own hearing, a distinguished Democrat in Portland distinctly upheld all the rights of the South, and vindicated the institution of Slavery, and had been as warmly applauded by his Northern audience as he would have been by a Southern one; and that wherever he had addressed the Democracy he had found the same hopeful and cheerful signs. They had led him to the belief that the Union was still safe; that justice would yet be done to the South, and its constitutional rights upheld. That another charge preferred against him was that he had made a speech at Bangor, in Maine, in which he had avowed the odious doctrine of squatter sovereignty; and an extract from the alleged speech, torn from its context, had been produced to sustain the charge. He had never made a speech at Bangor of any kind, nor had he ever at any time uttered any sentiment which could fairly be construed into *a recognition by him of the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature could effect in any way the status of Slavery*—a doctrine worse even than the Wilmot Proviso, and against which he had warred ever since it had been borrowed. Mr. DOUGLAS, in his recent canvass for the United States Senate in Illinois, had seized upon this alleged passage from a speech never made, and had claimed that his own sentiments delivered in his speech at Freeport were identical with those promulged in that paragraph. Mr. DOUGLAS well knew that his (Mr. DAVIS') deliberately expressed opinion on this subject in the Senate of the United States, expressed in debates with Mr. DOUGLAS himself, in which he had forced Mr. DOUGLAS to abandon the doctrine as untenable, were the very reverse of those attributed now to him; and that in his Portland speech he had so expressed himself. He thought the very reverse of Mr. DOUGLAS. *He considered Mr. Douglas' opinions as objectionable as those of his adversary, Mr. Lincoln.* They were both equally destructive of the rights of the South, both at war with the Constitution; and with his friend, the editor of the *Mississippian*, he would have been glad if they had made a Kilkenny fight of it, and neither had been left to proclaim a victory.

Colonel DAVIS reviewed the recent Congressional legislation in relation to Kansas, and declared that he preferred the bill as it passed to the original bill for direct admission of Kansas into the Union. That the latter would have given to Kansas the entire right, the eminent and useful domain, to all the land within its limits, amounting to 25,000,000 acres. To this he was opposed. By the irregular admission of California, he believed, and the Courts of that State had already so decided, that all the lands within its limits belonged to the State, and the United States had no longer any right to them. That Mr. SOULE, on the proposition to admit California into the Union, had argued with unanswerable power and eloquence that such would be the result; and though Mr. WEBSTER had attempted to answer him, the attempt was a failure. That had Kansas been admitted under the first bill, it would have been entitled to all its lands, and to that he was opposed. He preferred the bill which gave it but five millions of acres instead of twenty-five. And yet this last bill had been called an offer to bribe with lands! He preferred this bill because it gave to the South the greatest triumph it had yet received, the public abandonment by the Black Republicans of their dogma of no more Slave States. They had by this bill expressly recognized the right of a State to enter with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and he was as a matter of principle all the South contended for. *He cared nothing for the admission of Kansas.* It had probably the worst population that ever a territory had, and *it was not fit to become a State.* It was the greatest moral triumph achieved by the South in the recognition of the right of new States to come in with Pro-Slavery Constitutions, that he rejoiced at. Confined to his room by ill-health, when these measures passed Congress, he had been unable to participate in action upon them, but he had called the entire delegation to his room to consult upon the subject, and with one exception, their opinions were he same. It was due to that gentleman, the Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, now no more, the late Gen. QUITMAN, to say that his confidence in his patriotism and fidelity to the South was not in the least impaired by that adverse opinion. It was a conscientious difference of judgment.

Colonel DAVIS then proceeded to give his opinion of the future prospects of the country. He declared his firm conviction of the fidelity of the present Chief Magistrate to the Constitution to be unimpaired; that he would never recede an inch from his present stand, but on the contrary would, if need required, take a step forward. That the clear indications were that the Black Republicans would have the majority in the next Congress, and would thus control the legislation of the States; that in his opinion their policy would be to have such a multiplicity of candidates for the Presidency as to prevent a choice by the people, and thus they would secure, by an election by the House, one of their own men. That if this should be so, or if they should elect a President by a vote of the people, the question would be presented, what should the South do? For his part he had but one answer to give. When that happened; when the Government was in hostile hands; when the Presidency and the houses of legislation were controlled by the enemies of the South, *he was for asserting the independence of Mississippi; he was for immediate withdrawal from the Union.*

Already, that arch-enemy of the South has proclaimed war upon the institution of Slavery itself. In his recent speech at Rochester, he had declared that there was a direct irreconcilable antagonism between free and slave labor. This was not true. In the South we are an agricultural people, and our soil and productions were suited alone for slave labor, and that no such antagonism existed; but with such sentiments, avowed by the most powerful leader of the enemies of the South, and their probable success, it behooved the South to take instant and active measures to put themselves in a state of preparation. He advised them to turn their old muskets into Minié rifles, prepare powder, shell, amunition of all kinds, and fortifications, so as to be ready against any emergency. Get skilled artificers who could cast cannon, make guns and manufacture all the necessary implements of warfare; that this was but the part of prudent precaution. Its effect would be to strengthen and not weaken the bonds of the Union; to cement and not separate the States. If the North saw and felt that we were in earnest, and would not permit aggression beyond a certain point, they would cease their efforts. That for his part, while he was a Senator of the United States, and bound by his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he would enter into no combinations, he would unite in no plots that looked to the dissolution of the Union. But if the evil hour should come when the State could no longer remain in the Union with honor, and he heard the voice of his beloved State calling him home, he would throw off his Senatorial robes, and be among the first to tear from its place the star which now shone with such bright lustre in the flag of our country, and placing it, with its brightness undimmed, upon a new banner, unfurl it to the winds; and while he had a head to think, a tongue to speak, or an arm to strike, they should be devoted to the defence of the sovereign and independent State of Mississippi.

Col. DAVIS hoped that henceforth he would not be considered unfaithful to the State in which he had lived from a child, or wanting in fealty to the State Rights' party, which had honored him so highly. If, said he, I am to be condemned, let the man who has labored for you more zealously, stood by you more faithfully, through good and ill report, suffered more, or done more for you, be my executioner!

He congratulated the people of the State upon the recent progress in their system of railroads. He urged the speedy completion of those now in progress, and the construction of the Gulf and Ship-Island Road. Every mile of road built by the State is a weapon of defence for it. It enables the State to concentrate its means and its men, and makes available its resources. The Gulf and Ship-Island Road would build up a city upon our sea-coast, and would give to Mississippi a direct importation, the control of exchanges, and make her independent of the monetary crisis which might elsewhere convulse the great commercial centres.

Thanking the audience, and especially the ladies, for their patient attention, he concluded the remarkable speech of which the above is, we believe, a faithful sketch.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF THE HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.—Letters from Paris announce the death, in that city, Nov. 8, of the Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of this City. His disease was diabetes. Mr. BUTLER was born at Kinderhook, in this State, in December, 1795. He studied law with Ex-President VAN BUREN, and when admitted to practice, became his partner. Mr. BUTLER served with credit in the State Assembly, was afterwards associated with Judge DUER and JOHN C. SPENCER in the work of revising the Statutes, and became Attorney-General of the United States during the Presidency of General JACKSON. Subsequently, he was appointed U. S. District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. BUTLER took an active part in politics, was a warm supporter of the doctrines of the Democratic party for many years, but in 1847-8 bolted with the Barnburners, under the lead of JOHN VAN BUREN, and entered with great zeal into the exciting Presidential canvass of that period. When the new party, however, retraced its steps in 1850-51, Mr. BUTLER stood aloof, took no part with his former political associates, and became a strenuous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Pro-Slavery movement. Latterly he had withdrawn from public life, but his Free-Soil tendencies remained unaltered. His devotion to professional engagements having seriously impaired his health, he left the City in October last on a voyage to Europe, hoping for a restoration of his energies. He arrived in Paris Nov. 3, and died there Nov. 8. Mr. BUTLER was an active supporter of charitable enterprises and a man of urbane manners.

DEATH OF ISAAC NEWTON.—Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, whose name has been long associated with the enterprises of North River navigation, died at his residence in this City on Monday evening, at the age of 65. Mr. NEWTON was a native of Schodack, Rennselaer County; witnessed the first trip of FULTON's first steamboat in 1807, when but thirteen years old; gave his attention early in life to the subject of steam navigation, and in 1840 became Superintendent of the celebrated "People's Line" of North River steamers. Several of the largest vessels of the line were constructed under his immediate supervision.

DEATH OF DR. J. L. COMSTOCK.—Dr. JOHN L COMSTOCK, widely known as the author of valuable text-books on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., died at Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 21. He was a native of Lyme, Conn., served in the War of 1812, and devoted many years to the preparation of school-books. His "Natural Philosophy" had a sale of half a million of copies. Dr. COMSTOCK was noted for great mechanical ingenuity. He made the most of his own apparatus, and could work in metals and glass with great skill and neatness. He was a very good draftsman, and drew the most of the diagrams employed in illustrating his works.

DEATH OF DR. GIFFARD.—English papers announce the death, at Folkestone, of Dr. STANLEY LEES GIFFARD, well-known for a quarter of a century as the editor of the London *Standard*, a journal originated by him in 1827 to supply the want of a Protestant organ. Dr. GIFFARD was a son of JOHN GIFFARD, who took an active part in Irish politics at the close of the last century. Dr. STANLEY GIFFARD was born in Dublin in 1790, was educated for the law, and practiced his profession until 1819, when he became editor of the *St. James' Chronicle*, continuing in that position until 1827, when he established the *Standard*. He was a forcible political writer, and a ripe scholar, especially skilled in Hebrew literature, and an able Biblical critic. For forty years he was an indefatigable book-collector, and his library was rich in Irish history. His literary associate in the *Standard*, at the commencement, was ALARIC WATTS, who retired in 1828, and was succeeded by Dr. MAGINN. Dr. GIFFARD died of cancer.

Vice-Admiral VAILLANT has just died in France, after a short illness, at the age of 65. He was formerly Governor-General of the Antilles, and for a short time Minister of Marine during LOUIS NAPOLEON's Presidency. He was no relation to Marshal VAILLANT, the Minister at War.

Count VALENTINE ESTERHAZY, Austrian Envoy to the Court of St. Petersburg, died at Paris a fortnight since, at the age of 55. He had been Minister at Munich, Dresden and Stockholm. He was cousin to Count ESTERHAZY.

The Rev. CHARLES TYSSEN JENNER TYRELL, only brother of Sir JOHN TYRELL, of Boreham House, and heir to the baronetage, died in London on Wednesday.

The second and only surviving son of MOZART died at Milan, Oct. 30, in his 80th year.

City Politics.

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Fourth Ward Tammany Convention met last evening, at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets, and made the following nominations for School Officers:

Commissioner—CHARLES J. DORBERTY.

Inspector—FRANCIS RYAN.

Trustees—EUGENE CASSERLY, EDWARD J. KELLY, THOMAS MULLEN.

EUROPE.

VICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTI

been committed in Catalonia, the Government had ordered that all criminals seized should be tried by court-martial. At Villarobledo two railway trains had come into collision, and a good many prisoners had been injured. On the Aranjuez line, also, a similar accident had occurred.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on the 5th. The King in his speech expressed his regret that the negotiations in the affair of the *Charles et Georges* did not lead to a result more conformable to the wishes of his Government. He also promised extensive administrative reforms.

A bill had been brought before the States of the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacoa. The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins, the second three millions. Slaves are estimated for indemnity according to a tariff. A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa plantation, 260 florins; on a cotton or rice plantation, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9,000 in Curacoa.

A change of ministry in Hanover was considered probable. It was thought that the formation of a Liberal Cabinet in Berlin, would produce some modifications in the Governments of several of the smaller German States.

A telegram from Copenhagen, dated the 6th inst., says: "The Constitution of Holstein is abrogated by Royal proclamation." This is a concession to the Germanic powers.

The Prussian *Staats-Anzeiger* gives the following list of the new Cabinet: Prince of HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN, President of the Council; Baron FLOTTWELL, Minister of the Interior; Baron AUERSWELD, Minister of State; Baron SCHLEINITZ, Foreign Affairs; General BONIN, War; M. PATOW, Finance; Count PUCKLER, Agriculture; M. BETHMANN HOLLWIG, Public Instructor; M. VON DER HEYDT remains Minister of Commerce, and M. SIMONS Minister of Justice.

A letter from Hamburg, dated Nov. 6, says:

"It having been notified by a telegram from London, to the police of this city that two Hungarians, suspected of being concerned in the forgery of Austrian banknotes, of 100 florins each—so many of which are in circulation all over the Continent, and which are so perfectly executed as to deceive even the Austrian National Bank officials themselves, who have pronounced several of the forged notes genuine—were on the point of embarking at Hull for this city, some of the detectives of the Hamburg police were ordered to keep a vigilant eye on them, and were so fortunate as to arrest them in *flagrante delicto* at the little town of Wandsbeck, two miles from this city, in the territory of Holstein. On examining their baggage no less than 10,000 of these forged notes were found in their possession. The delinquents have been properly secured, and after undergoing an examination, will be handed over to the Austrian authorities to answer for their share in inundating Austria with paper money, of which there was already more than sufficient in circulation."

It has been remarked, says the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, that a vast number of Turks and Christians from the Levant have, for some time past, been burying up arms here, paying dearly for them, and sending them off to the East. The object they have in view has not transpired.

The case of the Jewish boy MORTARA still occupies considerable attention, and a letter from Turin says that COUNT CAVOUR had directed the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Rome to remonstrate with the Roman Government in the matter.

FUAD PACHA had returned to Constantinople, and a dispatch says it is not improbable that he will be made Grand Vizier, and that ALI PACHA will become Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The telegraphic cable between the Isle of Crete and Egypt was being laid.

The plague had disappeared from Bengazi.

A letter from Bagdad of the 19th ult. states that the Arab tribes of the territories between the two branches of the Euphrates, after having been defeated several times by ISKENDER PACHA, had made their submission to OMER PACHA. In one of their combats with ISKENDER PACHA they lost 300 men, of whom three were sheiks, and in another 100 horses, 4,000 sheep, and 1,000 oxen were captured from them. Several superior officers, and amongst them the Arab Colonel BOU MASA, distinguished themselves in the engagements. OMER PACHA was not expected back to Bagdad until about the middle of November.

The Calcutta mail of Oct. 9 arrived at Suez on the 2d of November.

The news from India was not of the slightest importance.

The Calcutta produce market was inactive, and money was abundant. Imports were dull. Freights were also dull and lower. Exchange 2s. ¾d.@2s. 1d.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 9 had arrived in England, but the details add nothing of importance to the previously telegraphed accounts.

All quiet at Canton, and trade recommencing. [Private accounts, however, state that trade is still suspended.] The Chinese are returning to Hong Kong.

The Dutch expedition against Jambi has been successful. The landing took place on the 6th of September, and Jambi is in possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable; on the side of the Dutch, 4 killed and 34 wounded.

Jambi, against which the Dutch are operating, is one of the native States of Sumatra, next to Borneo, the largest island in the Eastern Seas. The town of Jambi, which extends over three-quarters of a mile on the banks of the river of the same name, has only between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants.

The French and Spanish forces have landed at Touron, a port of Cochin China. The place was taken without the loss of a single man. The bay and river of Touron are held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral DE GENOUILLY from 1st September.

Lord ELGIN awaited at Shanghae the Commissionary for arranging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Pekin in the beginning of October.

Mr. LOCH, accompanied by a member of the Russian embassy, came through with dispatches and the Japan treaty.

At Hong Kong, on the 28th of September, exchange, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d.

At Canton, Sept. 24, nothing was doing.

At Foochow, Sept. 15, tea was firm.

At Shanghae, Sept. 18, little was doing in imports. Exports were active. Bank exchange, 6s.@6s. ¾d.

The *Wildflower*, at London, from China, brings 563,000 lbs. of tea.

The Melbourne mails of Sept. 15 had reached England, but the principal features of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

The supply of gold was keeping pace with that of last year, and the export was expected to be fully equal, though short of that of 1856.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Tralee Chronicle* has the annexed communication from Valentia. It is dated the 4th inst.:

"Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the summary dismissal of the electric staff connected with the cable, and the unexpected closing up of the Company's premises. On Monday morning Mr. M'CURLY, secretary's assistant, (who had arrived from London on the previous night,) proceeded to the Telegraph office, and, without any previous intimation that such a course was to be adopted, gave orders to each of the clerks on duty to leave the premises, as their services were no longer required. Some time ago each of the clerks got notice to be ready to leave on the 30th of November, but it was hoped that the cable would be so far remedied before then as to render their services again indispensable. The staff consisted of a Superintendent and six assistants—and a more efficient and respectable body of men could not be found. The cause of this uncourteous and narrow-minded proceeding is by some attributed to the active part taken by some of the clerks in getting up the recent demonstration of respect to Mr. WHITEHOUSE on his arrival here. But the more generally received opinion is, that as the majority of the staff were young men of Mr. WHITEHOUSE's selection on the inception of the cable-project, and who have become skilled and experienced under his instructions, it was deemed wise by the Directors to remove them, lest they might be too willing to aid him in any experiments or efforts he might desire to make to restore the cable to working order. It is not yet known whether they are to be succeeded by another staff. The laying of the shore end was commenced on Monday, and is progressing slowly. That part of the cable between Lock Key and Valentia is laid down, but the most difficult part remains to be done, and a long time will elapse before it is completed. The persons to whom this all-important task is intrusted are Captain KELL and an assistant of Mr. HENLEY's, who have come to test the cable. Mr. WHITEHOUSE left for London yesterday."

Before leaving, however, Mr. WHITEHOUSE addressed a note to the Managers, under date of Oct. 23, offering to resume the conduct of the line, and guaranteeing to put it in working order. His letter has already appeared in the TIMES. The following is the reply:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
No. 22 Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 27.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Valentia, Oct. 23, and addressed by you simultaneously to the Directors of this Company, and to the editors of the various newspapers, in which it appears this day, wherein you request that the cable may be submitted to your further tests and experiments for the purpose of enabling you to make an offer for restoring and maintaining it in efficient working order, under a condition as to percentage payments; and I am further instructed to inform you that the Directors feel unable to comply with your request, or to enter into the proposal contemplated by you. I am, yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE, Esq., Valentia.

A shareholder uses the columns of the London *Times* to protest against this decision of the Directors. He says to them:

"GENTLEMEN: It must be acknowledged that the present prospects of the vast undertaking are most discouraging.

Suffer me to ask, Why do you not accede to the very reasonable proposal of Professor WHITEHOUSE? What harm could it do to permit him to test the cable as he wishes? Why throw away any, the most remote, chance or hope, however unpromising it may seem? Why leave one stone unturned? Salvation and safety sometimes come from the very quarter whence they might be least expected.

Professor WHITEHOUSE is but a man; give him the chance of redeeming his fame, and of earning his forgiveness. What do you risk? Of two things, one—either he will succeed or he will fail. Either way you are the gainers. If he succeeds you are well out of the scrape. If he fails you will have gained a double triumph.

In the name of the luckless shareholders, for whose money and interests you are (morally, at least) responsible, I implore you not to reject this chance or possibility, whatever it may be, however hopeless you may consider it, offered by Professor WHITEHOUSE to your notice. In the name of your own reputation, and of your own interests, not less heavily compromised than those of your shareholders, I implore you to put Professor WHITEHOUSE to the trial and to the blush, before the whole world, to prove that you, and you only, are in the right. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant."

On the 9th of November, at the Fishmongers' Dinner, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, having been toasted, acknowledged the compliment, observing that much of the merit of the great work to which the Prime Warden had referred was due to those with whom he had been associated. They must not be astonished at the partial failure of the first attempt to carry out the telegraphic communication between England and America, or suppose that there was any doubt of the ultimate success of the experiment. The completion of the system of electric communication throughout the world was but a question of time. They should bear in mind that it was comparatively but yesterday that the first vessel propelled by steam crossed the seas. Railways were of still more modern growth. And what reason was there for supposing that the electric system of communication would not be as successful as either of those other two inventions, by which the world had been so largely benefitted? He had no doubt that before long we should be able to congratulate ourselves, not only upon the success of the Atlantic Telegraph project, but upon the universal application of the system, which promised so much for the welfare of mankind.

The British Treaty With Japan.

The principal parts of the treaty with Japan are published. The treaty was signed at Jeddo on the 25th of last August. The treaty, in the first place, engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her British Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; secondly, that Her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of traveling freely to any part of the Empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also, either power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Negasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or if Nee-e-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863, and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings, warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please, or, speaking generally, they have a tether of some twenty or thirty miles around either of them. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Djedo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaca, for the purposes of trade. All questions of rights, whether of property or person, arising between themselves, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; if they commit any crime against the Japanese, they will be tried and punished by their own authorities, and *vice versa*. Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs; but in either case the British Consuls are to act in the first instance as amicable arbitrators. In respect of debts contracted on either side, the respective authorities will do their utmost to enforce recovery, but neither Government will be held responsible for the debts of its subjects. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion; and for this purpose will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. Foreign and Japanese coin may be used indifferently for commercial purposes. Supplies for the British navy may be stored at certain specified ports free of duty. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded, the Japanese authorities will render every assistance in their power, British merchants will be at liberty to hire Japanese pilots. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *advalorem* duty at the place of export, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. Such articles may be reexported without the payment of any additional duty. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. The treaty is written in English, Japanese and Dutch—the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, henceforward be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice after the 1st of July, 1872. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter by Japan to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British Government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature.

For the regulation of trade, the articles which are appended to the treaty are to be considered as forming a part of it, and as equally binding. The majority of these relate to the arrangements of the Japanese Custom-house, but the more important contain the tariff of duties to be levied. In the first class, as free of duty, are specified gold and silver, coined or uncoined, wearing apparel in actual use, and household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan. On the second class a duty of five per cent. only will be levied, and this class comprises all articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out ships, whaling gear of all kinds, salted provisions, bread and breadstuffs, living animals, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk, cotton and woolen manufactured goods. A duty of 35 per cent. will, however, be levied on all intoxicating liquors; and goods not included in any of the preceeding classes will pay a duty of 20 per cent. Japanese products which are exported as cargo will pay a duty of five per cent. The above are substantially all the material stipulations of this important document.

An English View of the Treaty.

From the London Times, Nov. 10.

Henceforward perpetual friendship is to exist between her Majesty Queen VICTORIA and the Tycoon of Japan. They are reciprocally to entertain Representatives at each other's Courts, and Lord ELGIN has promised on the part of England that the *alter ego* of the Tycoon shall travel unmolested on the Railways of Great Britain. Deliberately, and with proper preparation, ports of commerce are to be opened all round the Japanese coasts. Some of them are to offer an immediate market for our goods. We are to buy and sell, and build warehouses, and employ Japanese servants and make ourselves comfortable and quite at home in Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki. What the preliminaries to the full fruition of our hopes upon Hiogo are to be we are not told, but four years must yet elapse before we are to be allowed to build and barter in that blessed city. The churlish Chinese *only sullenly acquiesced, after much beating, in our demand to go for business or exercise a day's journey from our settlements; the Japanese give us a circuit of 30 miles without a scruple.* They throw upon us the odium of punishing our own rogues, and take the same office upon themselves. But, with the hope that we may reform our European sailors without the aid of punishment, they invite us to build churches on their shores, and to bring in our books and furniture free of duty. With an innocent confidence whereof we fear that we foresee a most ungrateful abuse, the Japanese negotiators suffer us to store our munitions of war upon their land, and to do everything except only to build fortifications. Manchester and Leeds may pour into that sweet city of Jeddo their machinery, their cottons, and their woolens; and if we grieve to think that the maidens of Jeddo may be frighted from their simple habits by rude European sailors, we may enjoy, if we like, the groveling compensation that the change will be for the benefit of British trade. There is a clause which we hope was suggested by Lord ELGIN, for it would otherwise lead to the unhappy suspicion that insolvency is not unknown even in Japan—neither the Japanese nor the British Government consent to be answerable for the dishonest dealings of their respective subjects. The Japanese officials have undertaken to learn English in five years, after which time all our communications with that Court are to be in our mother tongue. It is to be hoped that the authorities at our Foreign Office will understand this to be a reciprocal duty, and that they will immediately apply themselves to the pleasant and useful task of mastering the Niphon dialect. There are other minor points of accord; but we believe we have left no material stipulation of this treaty unstated, except that which provides for its revision at the end of fourteen years.

Nothing can be fairer or more favorable than these terms; it remains only to be seen whether the resources of the islands are so great as has sometimes been conjectured, and whether the people have tastes and wants which our manufacturers can satisfy. We are ourselves inclined to think that *the importance of the Japanese trade, like the beauty of their country and the innocence of their inhabitants, has been over-estimated.* If our manufacturers should give way to the first fervor of their enthusiasm, and send out cargoes of piano-fortes and balance-handled knives to Kanagawa, as some of them did 15 years since to Hong Kong, there is great probability that a few shiploads of those articles will glut the market of Jeddo; for the present, steam-plows and locomotive engines should be very sparingly consigned; and it should be considered that a too terrible influx of very large bales of cotton goods may excite suspicion in the minds of the natives that we are bent upon infringing that stipulation of the treaty which forbids us to erect fortifications. Seriously, however, we hope that our merchants will not repeat old errors by inconsiderate expectations and unreasonable consignments, which can only end in their own loss and the subsequent discouragdment of wholesome trade. A still more important consideration is, that if we are to have diplomatic and consular establishments in these islands, they should be in the hands of sober-minded, energetic men, armed with full powers to repress the licentiousness of evil-disposed Europeans. In China our Consuls have no sufficient powers, and no sufficient machinery for working them. At Shanghae the means of repression would be ludicrous if the stories thence told of the unpunished violence of European vagabonds were not too sad for laughter. If Japan be an Eden, let it not be our shame to have played the serpent there. It is not quite an Eden, as we shall soon learn, but it is a society very capable of being damaged and demoralized by European marauders.

The Speech from the Throne Anticipated—Lord Derby's Speech.

At the Lord Mayor's installation Lord DERBY, the British Prime Minister, made a speech, which we publish, as presenting an interesting and valuable statement of English affairs. He said:

My Lord Mayor, it may be permitted to one holding the situation I do, and having the deep interest which I must have in the welfare of the country whose affairs have been entrusted to my keeping—it may be permissible, I say, to me to compare, with feelings of gratitude, and in accents of congratulation—to compare the state of the country at this anniversary, and that in which it was placed when in this hall we were celebrating the inauguration of your predecessor. It will not be necessary artificially or rhetorically to heighten the picture in order to make it impressive. I need only remind you of the state of gloom, uncertainty, and distress which hung over the whole of the commercial world; there may be many here present who had painful experience of it, and few, indeed, who were engaged in commerce could have escaped wholly unscathed. [Hear, hear.] Neither need I remind you of the apprehension, doubt and uncertainty which existed with regard to the state of the formidable revolt by which the security of our empire in India had been shaken. [Hear, hear.] At this moment I rejoice to think that we have a much brighter picture for contemplation, and that all our surrounding indications are those of returning prosperity. We have been blessed by Almighty Providence with *a harvest more than usually abundant*, and which in the South, at least, has been gathered in with unparalleled success. We have a revenue which has fully realised the anticipations of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *money is abundant, trade and commerce are slowly reviving from the panic of last year, and labor is amply remunerated, because there is abundant employment* for it. As a proof of the demand for labor, I may state the gratifying fact that whereas, from September last year to the following March there was a fearful augmentation in the rate and extent of pauperism, this year not only has that augmentation disappeared, but the amount for the last week in September was considerably lower than for the same period in the previous year. [Hear, hear.] Let us next cast our eyes abroad, and I rejoice to say that I have entire confidence—that *I have every reason to believe that there will be preserved to the world the inestimable blessings of peace.* I will not say that complications may not occasionally arise between countries; but this I may say, with every confidence that I am speaking the truth, that all the great powers of Europe are convinced, if not of the sinfulness, at least of the evils, of war, and that the valuable labors of diplomacy are directed—never with more success and zeal than at the present time—to smooth difficulties, to remove obstacles, and to find for disputes between countries a peaceable rather than a hostile solution. If I turn to the great empire of India, although I must admit that hostilities, or rather bloodshed, is still going on—still I believe I may congratulate the country on the fact that in the main an organized rebellion has been put down. For months, perhaps, there will be bands of marauders, partly from desperation and partly from inclination, who may harass our troops, but the organized rebellion is at an end, and when the return of the dry season shall restore action to our troops, I have no doubt but that the energy and skill of Lord CLYDE, combined with the discretion and judgment of the Governor-General, and supported by the reinforcements which have been sent out from this country, will soon restore matters to their normal state of tranquility. May I not also express a hope that the gracious message of peace and mercy which her Majesty was advised to send out, will most probably bring all classes back to their allegiance, and restore not only our supremacy, but the general peace of the country. [Cheers.] Turning to another great empire still further eastward, I rejoice to state that the operations and negotiations carried on by Her Majesty, in conjunction with her august ally, the Emperor of the French, have led to the termination of a very anomalous series of hostilities. Of the commencement of these hostilities I shall say nothing, but I now rejoice to say that further bloodshed has been put an end to, and treaties have been entered into, which will be important not only to this country but to the general interests of commerce and civilization. [Cheers.] I should do gross injustice to one of the most deserving of public servants if I did not take this, the earliest, opportunity of declaring that for the success of those negotiations England is deeply indebted to the ability, the untiring zeal, the determination and energy of the Earl of ELGIN. [Cheers.] Besides settling the Chinese question, that distinguished nobleman gave a most unexpected extension to our commercial relations by entering into negotiations with the hitherto secluded, but by no means unimportant empire of Japan. [Hear, hear.] My Lord Mayor, I believe that the treaty which we have entered into with that country, will, if properly made use of, tend greatly to the development of the commercial interests of this country; but I trust that, speaking as I am in the midst of this great commercial metropolis, I shall not be thought presumptuous or impertinent, if I venture to say that the advantages to be *derived by this country will greatly depend on the good judgment, peaceable demeanor, and orderly conduct of the agents who may be sent out to conduct commercial speculations*, and it is of the first importance that those who go to Japan as the pioneers of our future commerce with that country should be careful not to wound the prejudices or ridicule the customs of the people, no matter how strange or grotesque they may appear. [Hear, hear.] A prejudice created thus in the early stages of our intercourse, might greatly affect and damage our future relations. I have now, my lord, drawn a picture which I trust you will not think exaggerated of the state of our affairs abroad, and an equally favorable and equally true one of our improving position and prospects at home. Do I on account of them claim any particular credit for Her Majesty's present Government? I do no such thing, because I know that much of it has arisen from causes which were wholly beyond our control. I speak not for the purpose of glorifying the Government of which I am a member, but I speak as an Englishman, in an assemblage of Englishmen, of the prosperity of our common country—a theme which I know can never be indifferent or unimportant to them. [Cheers.]

My Lord, I have said that I entertained a firm belief in the preservation of the public peace of Europe, and in the presence of the representatives of the sovereigns of many of its kingdoms, I trust I may be permitted to state the grounds on which, and the policy by which, I think that the general peace may be maintained. I think that the policy best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is, in the first place, a firm and temperate maintenance of our own rights, and a careful deference to the rights of other nations, and *all possible abstention from interference in their internal affairs.* [Hear, hear.] I would add, a determination not to give or take offence, and a determination, if offence should unhappily arise, to have, in the first instance, recourse to that principle which, to its eternal honor, was settled in the Paris Conference, viz., that of referring the matter to the friendly offices of some neutral country. [Cheers.] Lastly, I hold that we should observe an unflinching adherence to all our treaty obligations. [Hear, hear.] These are the principles of her Majesty's present Government—these are the principles upon which we desire to act—and these are the principles which, when we are called upon to account to Parliament next year, we expect to show we have unflinchingly and inflexibly maintained. [Cheers.] The result of these principles has been that peace has been maintained; that we continue the most friendly relations with all the great powers, but especially, I may say, in corroboration of what fell from my gallant and illustrious friend, the Marshal DUC DE MALAKOFF, that *there never has been a moment in which our relations with France have been on a more friendly footing than at present, or when on both sides of the Channel there was a stronger desire to maintain that alliance which has so long and so happily subsisted.* I believe that alliance to be not only a blessing to the two countries principally concerned, but an advantage to the whole civilized world.

My lord, in speaking of the present Government, your lordship has been kind enough to sketch out a sort of programme—a somewhat extensive one, but in which there was the rather important omission, that no hint was given of any assistance to enable us to carry it out. [A laugh.] Your lordship's advice may have been kindly tendered, but it looks exceedingly like a bait, for the purpose of drawing us out in anticipation of the session. But, my lord, we are now growing older, and have learned more caution, and we will not take the bait. We are content to be judged, not by our promises, but by our performances; and with whatever respect I may regard this important assemblage, I cannot persuade myself that the present is an occasion upon which to anticipate the speech from the throne, which is to be delivered at the commencement of the session, or to forestal announcements which will fall so much the more gracefully from the lips of the Sovereign. At this moment, having enjoyed that brief period of repose which is allowed to a minister of State, I am, along with my colleagues, actively and seriously engaged in maturing and considering the details of those measures of *legal, social, financial and political improvement which I hope at the commencement of the session to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament and the people.* Of the character and spirit of these measures I will say this much—that as a conservative government we look with reverence and attachment to the great institutions of this country, institutions under which, I will venture to say, the people have enjoyed as great an amount of civil and religious liberty, and as perfect independence in word and action, as ever did any nation on the face of the earth. [Hear, hear.] But neither shall we forget that these institutions have not been the creations of a day, nor the simultaneous operations of a single generation. We know that they have been brought to their present comparative perfection by successive additions and improvements, and that they possess a flexibility which enables them to be adapted to the growing wants and wishes of the people; and therefore, although I cannot gratify your Lordship's very natural curiosity with regard to the precise measures we mean to introduce, still I can assure you that they will not be framed to please this or that class, but the community at large. We shall not legislate for the high or the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit of all classes of the people. [Hear.] As I have stated that the institutions under which we have the happiness to live are only the aggregate of successive improvements heaped up by successive generations, so I trust that we shall leave our impress on them by adding other improvements which shall harmonize with, while they improve, their general character. [Cheers.] I have to apologize for the length at which I have addressed you, but at the same time, I beg to assure you that if it were necessary to apply any stimulus to the present government, or any additional motive to induce them to devote the best faculties of mind and body to their duties, it would be found in the kind and cordial reception we have enjoyed this day, as to deserve and enjoy the approbation of their fellow-citizens must always be the highest ambition of public men. [Loud cheers.

The Loss of the Hudson by Fire.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writes from Bremen, Nov. 6: "Our otherwise quiet place was this morning suddenly thrown into the utmost fever of excitement by the receipt of the unexpected and melancholy intelligence that the splendid new steamer *Hudson*, Captain G. WEBER, caught fire last night, at her moorings at Bremerhafen, at the mouth of the Weser, and was burned to the water's edge. The news is but too true; and, indeed, up to this moment the fire is not extinguished, but there is nothing left to save, and she is a total loss. Happily this misfortune was not attended with any loss of life. The *Hudson*, belonging to the North German Lloyd's Company of this city, was American built, and had only just taken her place in the line of steamers which leave Bremen and New-York every fortnight. She had arrived from the latter port last week, after making such an unexpectedly quick passage (during which she proved a safe and comfortable sea-boat) that the passengers addressed a letter of compliments and thanks to the Captain and owners. She was 350 feet long, and 40 feet wide, with direct acting engines of nominally 746 horse power, but which could be increased up to 2,500, for the cylinders were 6 inches larger than those of the *Great Eastern*. The *Hudson* was appointed to have sailed for New-York on the 6th inst. She had discharged all her homeward cargo, and had not yet commenced shipping, nor were any of her passengers on board. The origin of the fire is hitherto unknown. I hear she was fully insured in London, Hamburg, and here."

The Russian Acquisitions in China.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As there seems to be a good deal of confusion in the accounts which reach Europe of the new territory acquired by Russia in the extreme east of Asia, I beg to offer the following remarks in the hope they may throw some light on the subject.

In the abstract of the new treaty framed by General MOURAVIEF with the Chinese Government, and copied into the columns of the *Times* from an American paper, it is stated that the new frontier line between Russia and China is to be the 48th parallel of latitude east of the river Usuri, and to the westward of that, the river Amoor.

From the China papers recently received, however, it appears that "the left bank of the Amoor is ceded to Russia, as well as the coast territory on the right bank of the Usuri, north of the 43d parallel of latitude." The two accounts, therefore, differ most materially. If the latter statement be correct, Russia has annexed a territory second to none in the world for richness of soil and mineral wealth. You will observe, from the recently published Admiralty chart, that this coast line includes a series of harbors which, from actual observation, may be stated to be most commodious and peculiarly adapted for defence.

In latitude 43° 5′ are two gulfs extending some way to the northward from Victoria Bay. It was here we found the natives in possession of gold to a considerable amount, which they willingly exchanged for buttons, &c. From a French sailor who had lived among the people a little to the northward we gathered that there are abundant gold mines in the neighborhood, worked during certain times of the year with ease, and without any machinery.

At Sybille Bay, in 44°, 40′, the country is rich beyond belief. Extensive forests of oak and birch spread over the uplands, the soil teems with wild fruits and flowers of every description, while deer and wild fowl offer the strongest inducement to the sportsman to shoulder his gun. When we were there in the ship which gave its name to the Bay, the natives were burning down the oaks and other trees as fast as they could, to bring the land under cultivation. They were evidently Chinese settlers, very distinct from the rude tribes a little to the northward. We had one or two conversations with some of them, (if a correspondence carried on by writing Chinese characters with a stick in the sand can be called conversation,) from which we learned that they considered themselves Chinese subjects, ("*chung kwoh jin,*") and that there was a large town or village a little way to the westward, where a Mandarin resided.

At Bullock Bay, lat. 45° 5′, we found abundance of oxen, under charge of certain Chinese herdsmen, who, however, willingly sold the beasts for a pecuniary consideration.

So much for the territory between the parallels of 43° and 48°. Supposing Russia has absorbed this, I do not hesitate to say she has acquired a territory of unequalled richness and fertility, and a succession of harbors for her ships, capable of affording them the securest shelter, and placed at most convenient distances.

If the territory, however, is to reckon from the 48th parallel, she has not gained so much. Between Fish River, in 48°, and Low Cape, in 48° 30′, the coast is unsurveyed; but a little to the northward—viz.: in 49°, is a splendid harbor, called in our chart Barracouta Harbor, but by the Russians, I believe, Imperial Bay. It was here we discovered, in May, 1856, the burnt remains of the Russian frigate *Pallas*. She had been burnt in the early Spring by the Russian garrison to the edge of the ice, in ..opes that before we arrived the thaw would have begun and she would have sunk in deep water, leaving no trace behind to tell the story of her fate; but we happened to arrive in time to find her as she was, and to be able to save the Russians the trouble of keeping a secret.

The ice in this bay did not break up in 1856 till the end of May. The inhabitants are "fish-skin Tartars," or Ghiliaks, who pay a sort of tribute to the Manchoos, and live on the fish and game which abound in their districts. The Russians had built two strong forts here, and had left some 27 of their dead countrymen behind them, decently buried, and with small wooden crosses over their graves, from the inscriptions on which we learned that there had been a settlement here from about 1852. The natives spoke of them as "Loochas," and by their gestures, &c., described them as having suffered very much from sickness and privation.

Several smaller bays exist between this and Castries, of which I need not speak. The whole of this coast is subject to very severe Winters, the ice setting in about November, and not breaking up till May or June. Of "Castries Bay" enough is known to the public from the excellent survey of La Perouse. I will only add that the Russians expressed themselves very strongly as to the bad holding ground of this anchorage, although we never found their representations borne out by our experience there.

Castries Bay is only a few miles from Lake Kisi, which communicates with the Amoor close to Nicholovski.

Will you allow me to say a word with reference to the annexation of the northern portion of the Island of Saghalien, effected by Count PUTIATINE in his treaty with Japan? The second article of that treaty, ratified in December, 1856, declares "that Saghalien remains, as heretofore, joint property of Russia and Japan." We have here an instance of a diplomatic ruse not unfrequently practiced. Saghalien never was the property of Russia; it has always been claimed by China, and is under the Colonial Office at Pekin, but within the immediate jurisdiction of the authorities of Pétune, in Manchooria. It served Russia's turn, however, to "beg the question," and by an easy figure of speech to cover the weakness of her cause. Suffice it, however, Russia has got the north of Saghalien, and with it a territory abounding with coal. From Bay d'Estaing, in latitude 49°, to Jonquère Bay, in 51° north, veins of coal crop out at intervals, and the whole sea beach is covered with fragments of it. I brought home specimens of this coal, and have submitted them to the analysis of Mr. OXLAND, chemist, of this town, who declares the mineral to be of excellent quality and highly bituminous.

Thus briefly I have stated a few facts in reference to this territory, the whole of which was visited by our ships in 1855–6. Russia has certainly a most interesting future in store for her. What with the gold of Siberia, the rich pastures of Manchooria, with its rivers and bays, and the coal fields of Saghalien, we may safely speak of the destiny of this immense Empire in the East as grand beyond our power to comprehend.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8. S. B.

The English Government and Mexico—Prospects of the Country.

From the Manchester Guardian.

There is no responsible power in Mexico from which we can demand satisfaction or take reprisals. The miserable governments which follow each other so fast do not succeed to the liabilities, nor are affected by the experiences, of their predecessors. The country, in fact, is in a state of chronic revolution with no apparent hope of being able to extricate itself from the ineffable disorder and discredit into which it has fallen. In these circumstances, *the only practical question remaining is, Under the auspices of what power or powers shall Mexico be made fit for the society of civilized nations?* The conflict of pretensions arising in regard to this point induces the great powers to stave it off as long as possible, but cannot cause its settlement to be withheld much longer. First on the list of the rival elements that have to be dealt with is, of course, the expansive disposition of the United States—a passion so active that even the enormous difficulties and dangers which the Republic must encounter in attempting to annex and govern such a country as Mexico do not prevent a considerable section of the population from looking forward to that step as only a question of time. Spain, in the next place, would, there is no doubt, willingly attempt the reconquest of her lost colony, were it not known that to any retrogressive step in this direction the United States would oppose themselves with all the resources at their command. Great Britain and France do not, of course, feel disposed to lose sight of their own interests in the matter; and thus apprehension of the jealousies, if not actual hostilities, which any attempt to bring the question to a conclusion must infallibly provoke, causes it to be avoided until the consequences of delay threaten to become intolerable.

It is not surprising that impatience and perplexity should lead many of us to look forward to the annexation of this distracted country to the United States, as a *desirable solution of the difficulty.* We incline, for our own part, to the opinion that the Government of Washington has not at its disposal the means which would be required for the discharge of a trust of such magnitude, and that, without a considerable change in its own Constitution, its hand would be found totally unequal to the task of keeping order amongst an alien population, quite unfit for self-government and rent by factions. But, supposing such a consummation to be nearer than we can suppose it to be, there is one point to be considered, which has not hitherto received the attention it deserves. *We are far from thinking that England would necessarily have anything to complain of in the accession of Mexico to the great Anglo-Saxon Republic.* The whole question of the growth of the United States' dominion is one in regard to which the English people have, till lately, been too much in the habit of consulting feeling rather than reason. It has been recently evident, both from the declarations of our Government and from the tone adopted in other quarters where popular opinion is well reflected, that a marked change has come over the spirit in which this subject is discussed. Not only Mexico, but the Central American States and Cuba, are frequently spoken of as possessions that may well pass into the hands of the Union if no one has more interest than ourselves in preventing the transfer. On the whole, *we are not prepared to dispute that sounder sentiments respecting the relative interests of [illegible] of Anglo-Saxon communities are beginning to prevail.* Prejudices for which no rational motive could be assigned are disappearing, and causes of anxiety which existed only in our own imaginations are assuming their true proportions as the acts and tendencies which gave rise to them come to be more carefully examined. All this is as it should be; but the one thing that will have to be carefully looked after is that, if we are to allow unlimited scope to the expansive energies of the United States, the manufacturing and commercial interests of England shall not be permitted to suffer by the spread of their dominion. We allude, of course, to the manifest effect of the heavy protective duties on imports which constitute an essential part of the financial system of America. If the establishment of this tariff is to be made the means of placing the products of our industry at a fatal disadvantage with regard to those of the United States in the markets of Mexico and Cuba, where they now compete on equal terms, it is clear that we have a very substantial reason for resisting the spread of the administrative authority of the Republic in these directions. Our own policy affords us no equivalent for the injury which we should thus sustain. To the markets afforded in our colonies and dependencies the Americans have access on the same conditions prescribed for ourselves; and, while we act in this spirit, it cannot, of course, be expected that we shall be content to see ourselves virtually deprived of our customers, one after another, by the simple process of their absorption into the exclusive family of a great manufacturing rival. This branch of the subject will have to be much more carefully considered than it has been before we assent to the proposal to cure the disease of Mexican anarchy by annexation to the United States.

Official Defence of the Abduction of the Boy Mortara.

The *Giornale Officiale di Roma* at length contains a note, in reply to the indignant outcry of the Press of Europe against the abduction of the boy MORTARA. This tardy manifesto of the Papal Court, instead of containing elaborate arguments, fortified by documents and precedents to justify the act, is nothing but a *jejune* indorsement of the bigoted doctrines of the *Univers*. The following is the whole of it:

"The *Univers* of Oct. 24 publishes a long and learned article, by Father GUERANGER, in which, *apropos* of an event which has led to much noise on the part of the irreligious press, it is demonstrated that *naturalism* has taken possession of most minds. It shows that many Christians, having lost the true spirit of the church to which they belong, manifest, on the contrary, great anxiety, not for the sovereign domination of Christ, of whom they are members by baptism, but *for the authority of the natural family*; not for the rights of the church, but for *the Pagan prejudices of modern society*, and those ideas of personal liberty which seem to them a conquest to which everything else is to be sacrificed. They consent to look upon faith and Christian practices only through the perverted medium of naturalist prejudices."

The *Gazzetta del Popolo* publishes a private letter giving an account of the journey of young MORTARA from Bologna to Rome, from which it appears that his conversion to Christianity is not by any means so far advanced as was pretended some time ago by

fish, Dutch or American. People must feel themselves *at home* before they can keep things in order, and order is necessary to cleanliness. The great size of our guns also excited their admiration. They said that America and American guns were alike—"both very large." After seeing the ship, we all crowded around the Commodore's long table, and attacked the viands and wines. Chicken salad, fresh (hermetically sealed) peaches and whisky punch (cold and sweet) seemed to please our guests more than anything else, and they took the trouble to inquire minutely as to the manner of preserving the firmness and flavor of the peaches so perfectly. A most happy thought now struck the Fleet Surgeon. He would present the Governor with an only copy of Commodore PERRY's mammoth work on Japan, which he had on board. Not that he expected him to be able to read it, but then it was full of familiar engravings, and would also demonstrate the kindness of our feeling toward them. Then, again, it was "Nipon Custom" to return present for present, and who knew but that some "specimens of national coin" (which *the law* forbids leaving the country,) put up in a neat little lacquer box, might be the fruit of princely gratitude. I acknowledge this, however, to be but a surmise of my own.

"Come, Doctor! Bring along your book, if you want to present it!" said the Commodore, as the Governor smiled contentedly after his peaches—that were.

The etiquette of rank seemed to be lost now, as most of them left their seats to admire the engravings. It was more like an ordinary family circle moved by a common curiosity, than like a powerful official surrounded by his inferiors. The reader is probably aware that most of these engravings are lithographic—hence they could not fail to be recognized; hence the general admiration. After they had all been inspected, the book was taken charge of by the Governor's sword-bearer, and in a few minutes more they took their leave. The next day KIENSUNO and two officers came alongside in charge of what was evidently a handsome present. It consisted of a deal tray raised upon four legs, and having handles like a handbarrow, so that it could be carried between two men. Upon the flat and polished surface of this tray were piled several deal boxes, and upon the top of all was a fanciful paper ornament. The boxes were each tied with fancifully-colored *paper* strings, which, strange to say, are *strong as ordinary twine.*

"Present from Governor to ship-doctor"! said KIENSUNO, bowing profoundly to the man of medicine, and waving his hand toward one of the high officers. Of course it was accepted "with pleasure."

I suppose the reader would like to know what these neat deal boxes contained, and so I will try to carry my memory back. One was full of a dozen beautiful pipes; another, of as many very rare fans; another, of the most delicious smoking tobacco; a fourth, of the most delicate tobacco pouches; a fifth, contained porcelain sakie bottles of unusual quality; and a sixth, several sakie cups of marvelous thinness and almost transparent. Altogether, we were all excessively anxious to get complete specimens of this, to furnish friends in the United States, whose cabinets contain the coins of different nations. And while on the subject I will remark, that I, myself, was finally successful, but I was "alone in my glory." I cannot say how much Japanese gold I got for a few dollars, but it was considerable. If it is *pure* gold, I paid at the rate of $2 for $16. If it is alloyed, as the Dutch say was determined to be the case some years since in Holland, the difference will, of course, not be so great. Now let us end this letter by taking a walk through Nagasaki.

We land upon the Dutch island of Desima, which is an artificial one and separated from the city by a narrow moat, spanned by a very solid stone bridge. Bowing to the Dutchmen, as they salute us politely, we pass up the long, broad, macadamized and cleanly street until we reach its centre; then we turn to the left, between the row of houses,* pass through a gateway, with officers on each sid , cross the bridge, and are in Nagasaki. As we pass through the gateway we see Japanese in the office upon our right, who make a note of our number, appearance, &c., for the information of the Government. They also note every article which goes in or out, and sometimes stop such as are not allowed to be exported. This has been their custom for so long a time, that I suppose they now continue it as much from habit as anything else.

Nagasaki, we are told, contains from sixty to eighty thousand inhabitants, and we see that the houses are faultlessly clean, and that the streets are regular, and free from everything that can offend the eye *or nose.* This contrasts so strongly with the *Chinese* towns through which we have lately walked that we breathe freely and look around us with bright faces. But hold on! I mistake. There *is* one thing which offends the eye at Nagasaki, as well as at all other Japanese places. This is the total absence of everything like propriety, which is observable in the dress—or rather in the *absence* of dress—of both sexes, male and female, old and young. There is no such thing as *propriety* in Japan, at least so far as the lower classes and the *males* of the higher are concerned. How it is with Japanese *ladies* I cannot say, for we have never seen any. Leave the street a moment, and enter this public bathing-house, and you see a scene which is one of the results of this absence of *propriety.* Here are persons of both sexes, and of all ages, taking their semi-daily bath, as if surrounded by the strictest privacy. They are not at all alarmed at our presence. Let us turn from them and continue our walk.

Here we are at the foot of a high hill upon the edge of the city. Look up its terraced sides and you see a massive flight of stone steps, or rather a succession of flights, at the extremity of which lie the ruins of a large temple lately burned down. There are 283 steps between us and the ruins, and a massive *copper* arch lifts itself over the end nearest us. The pillars of this arch are about 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and probably 40 feet high. It is as *grand* a looking structure as you would expect to see in Greece or Italy. Ascend the half of these steps, walk a hundred yards to your right, and you come to a wax factory. Not where the wax of bees is prepared for export, but where the berries of the Japanese wax *tree* are dried, ground to powder, melted in large cauldrons, run off to cool, purified, run again into large blocks, and thus sold to the Dutch for export. I examined a piece of it once, and found it to smell like wax, but to taste more like tallow. It cannot be cheap, either, for the gentlemen of Desima complained of having lost money on it last year. Leaving this factory, we return by another route, and see unexpected heights at every turn. Here is a house whose walls are as neatly and tastefully papered as any in Philadelphia; more so, in fact, than a great many. Here is a "bull of burden," rigged out with *sleigh bells.* We think we know *everything* in the West, but I wonder how long "sleigh bells" were used in Japan before America was even discovered? I could write for hours of such sights, but am warned by the number of this MS. page that I am near the bottom of a second column of the *Ledger.* I close, therefore, reluctantly, remarking that we leave on the 22d for Simoda, and hoping to indite "No. 13" from that port. When we shall have a chance *to mail* our letters, however, no one can tell. H.

* "Desima" consists of two long rows of houses, the wide street between them, a flower garden at the upper end, and a stone wall surrounding the whole island. It is about six hundred feet long by two or three hundred wide, and to it have the Dutch been limited for the last two hundred and fifty-eight years. Lately, they have made a treaty which puts them upon a par with us, as well as with the English and Russians.

A Chapter of Murders.

TWO MURDERS IN DETROIT—A DRUNKEN FRACAS—FRACTICIDE.

At Detroit, Nov. 17, a disturbance occurred on the dock at the foot of Woodward-avenue, ending in the murder of one of the participants, an Irishman named DANIEL FLYNN, who lived on Sixth-street, above Michigan-avenue. The murderer is the captain of the small schooner *Albatross*, named SAMUEL WHEATLEY, a resident of Sombra, C. W. On the evening of the murder, FLYNN went on board this vessel to get his pay. He was drunk and boisterous. He had been engaged in some altercation relative to the matter on the dock, with the captain and one or two of the men. They went on board the vessel and FLYNN followed, still keeping up his angry war of words. The men went into their small cabin, when FLYNN attempted to follow, but was prevented. He then went off and got a stick of wood and came back, brandishing it about, reiterating his demands. The captain and men in the cabin ordered him away, but this had no effect, and at last the captain seized a heavily-loaded, double-barreled shot-gun, and declared that he would shoot him. The whole charge passed into the abdomen of the unfortunate man, tearing a frightful hole and letting out his bowels in a horrible manner. Notwithstanding the terrible wound inflicted, FLYNN seemed for the moment unconscious of the nature and extent of his injuries, and continued his ravings, mingled with threats and blasphemies. So close was the gun to his body that the charge set his pantaloons on fire, which he brushed away and put out, and in a moment after fell to the deck.

The second murder was committed on the following (Thursday) night, at No. 389 Franklin-street, between the D. & M. Railroad track and St. Aubin-street. The murdered man in this case was a German-Frenchman named PETER SHANHER, and the murderer his own brother-in-law, of the same nationality, named JOHN MILLER. The cause was an old family quarrel, which was precipitated to a crisis by SHARER's being drunk. SHANHER came home somewhat intoxicated, and brought with him an apple for his little child, a girl between two and three years old. He told her that if she were only with her grandmother in France, she could have plenty of such apples, and then began to lament that he had ever been persuaded to come to this country, and to curse MILLER in a loud tone, as the author of all his troubles. MILLER had gone to bed. Finally, SHANHER went to the foot of the stairs leading to MILLER's room—a short, steep flight—and in a loud tone ordered him to come down, telling him he wanted to fight him. Repeating this disturbance once or twice so exasperated MILLER that he jumped out of bed, seized a double-barreled shot-gun, which was loaded with a heavy charge, went to the head of the stairs, and taking deliberate aim at his brother-in-law, who stood at the foot, fired. The whole charge took effect in the breast, just below the neck, and so near were the parties together, that some of the shot passed through the body. SHANHER staggered into a chair, and in a few minutes fell to the floor dead.

WIFE MURDER IN HARTFORD, CONN.

We learn from the Hartford papers of Nov. 19, that a colored man, BENJ. ROBERTS, living on Charles-street, murdered his wife on the previous day. The *Press* says that the couple have been in the habit of quarreling frequently, of late, and some of the colored persons in the neighborhood heard the woman cry "Murder!" Two of them, named EASTON, went to the door and found it fastened. They broke in however, and found ROBERTS with his arm around his wife's neck, holding her head back, while with his other hand he was stabbing her in the breast with a pocket-knife. They saw him stab her twice, plunging the knife into the hilt at each blow, and grappled with him. In the affray one of EASTON's fingers was nearly cut off, but ROBERTS was secured, and put into the hands of special-constable KILIAN, who conveyed him to the lock-up. The woman died in ten minutes, having received four cuts which the physicians judge to be about four inches deep, each.

A MURDERER CONVICTED AT PITTSBURG.

The trial of DAVID S. EVANS for the murder of his wife at Allegheny City, has been concluded at Pittsburg by a verdict of "Guilty." On reaching his cell, the convict threw himself in a chair, and covering his face with his hands, gave vent to a flood of tears, and sobbed audibly. By degrees he recovered his feelings, and intimated to the jailor that he was very much distressed in mind, and wished him to remain a few moments, as he had something to communicate. Gradually he became more composed, and spoke in harsh terms of the charge of Judge MCCLURE, as being too severe, stating in the same breath, that after the adjournment of the Court on Friday evening, he had discarded all hopes of an acquittal. He further alleged that he would soon be prepared to "make a clean breast," intimating at the same time, that he was innocent of the murder.

OVER A DOZEN PERSONS CHARGED WITH CAPITAL CRIMES IN PRISON AT BOSTON.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The number of persons now confined in the Jail in this city on the charge of murder is far greater than at any previous period since the settlement of the town of Boston. In the list of prisoners charged with capital crime we find the following: DAVID MERRILL, the East-Boston wife-murderer, (who has been awaiting trial for thirty-eight months;) the eight *Junior* mutineers; MCNULTY and JOYCE, the alleged murderers of Police-Officer HODSDON; Captain ESTABROOK, charged with killing his mate at sea; MITCHELL, awaiting trial for burning to death the girl in Cornhill-avenue; the crew of the *John E. Thayer*, charged with setting that ship on fire; PATRICK MCGEON and MRS. SLOAN, for killing the wife of the former; and Captain TOWNSEND, of the slaver *Echo.* The latter has recently received intelligence of the death of his father, and is in deep affliction."

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans in Paris registered at the Banking Office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4:

NEW-YORK.

V. M. Moore,	W. H. Doughty,
W. T. Prentice,	B. Hughes,
T. B. McCall,	D. H Wickham,
J. C. Dubois, M. D.,	E. Burr,
E. Satterlee and wife,	J. O. Voisin,
H. Y. Satterlee,	J. L. Mills, Jr., and wife,
R. S. Lyon,	A. Gardner,
E. D. Garesché,	J. E. Cooley and family,
C. M. Blinman,	J. McKaye and Son,
S. Prentice,	John W. Crane, Jr.,
B. Van Rensselear & family,	Henry F. Lefman.
A. Boyd,	W. H. Allen,
C. S. Debost,	E. P. Prentice and family,
T. R. Clark,	Wm. Turnbull and wife,
S. M. Vail and wife,	Ed. King and wife,
Mrs. G. Blake and daughter,	Mrs. R. Mead, Jr..
John Wilson,	C. W. Bates,
J. M. Reed,	C. G. North,
E. G. Squier,	L. M. Sheldon,
E. H. Allen, Jr.,	James D. Davis.
J. O. Burt,	H. Schandorff.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry Lazarus and wife,	W. J. Wilcox,
A. Molten,	G. F. Dale,
E. Lafourcade,	J. W. Evans.

Massachusetts—G. A. Batchelder, Jno. G. Low, J. L. Robinson.
Maryland—C. H. Fillmore, T. W. Woodwiss.
Rhode Island—C. W. Fillmore, D. C. C. McCarthy, Mrs. E. Stevenson.
Illinois—W. S. Gurnee and family, J. L. D. Morrison, P. L. Yoe and wife, H. G. Loomis.
Connecticut—J. G. Battenson, H. W. Taylor.

An incident has just occurred at Parma much resembling a late event at Venice. Madame Ristori was invited to give some representations, and proposed to play in "Judith." In this tragedy some lines occur to the following effect: "War is holy, against the foreigner." This is a hymn which is sung at the end of the piece, and which, at Venice, led to boisterous demonstrations. The censor at Parma hesitated to allow it to be sung. An appeal was made to the Duchess Regent, who replied that in the Duchy of Parma there were no foreigners, and that, therefore, no one could be offended by the allusion. The piece was played in its integrity, and the Duchess, being present at the first representation, witnessed the enthusiasm which the hymn referred to evoked. Every succeeding evening that Madame Ristori played, the audience called for the hymn; and one night, in the part of *Myrrha*, and another in *Phedre*, the celebrated tragedienne, in the midst of the loudest applause, recited the hymn of "Judith."

A letter from Munich says: "The children of King Louis of Bavaria have inherited his Majesty's taste for literature, and especially for poetry. His Majesty's eldest son, the reigning King, Maximilian II., has already published several poetical productions; Prince Adelbert, another son, has also written poetry; and the Princess Alexandra, a daughter, has published a volume of tales, which has a large sale, and the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable institutions. Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, also, is known for a work called "Phantasus," and by several translations.

The present King of Hanover is, as is well known, blind. But the loss of sight has sharpened other faculties to an extraordinary degree, and in the King it is especially manifest in the faculty of hearing. This sense is so acute that his Majesty is enabled, after listening attentively for a few moments to the performance of an orchestra, to say without hesitation the number of performers it contains; of course, time being given for every instrument to be played in the overture or symphony selected as the experiment.

Sundry Mayoralty elections have occurred in England. The retiring Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Alderman Mackey, was reelected without opposition. Mr. Alderman Paik is elected Mayor of Southampton. He is a Liberal and a Churchman, and has for years been conspicuous in that town as a determined opponent of Puseyism in the Church of England. Sir John Ratcliff has been elected Mayor of Birmingham for the third time, this being the first occasion on which such a compliment has been paid to any gentleman who has filled the office.

Most of the papers have stated that the body of General Salles had been brought to Paris for interment, but this is not correct; and it seems that the report of a public funeral was unfounded. He was buried at the village of Merinville, near Montargis. The General long had a presentiment, not only of his premature death, but also of the sort of death that he should die. He once consulted a fortune-teller, who told him that he would attain the highest rank in the army, and soon afterwards perish miserably.

The Princess Mathilde has just received from the Sultan a most superb prayer carpet, the value of which is reported to be between three and four thousand pounds. The phrases from the poets which form the border, such as "Rose of the Garden," "Bud of Delights," &c., &c., are woven in pearls and emeralds into the cloth of gold of which the carpet is composed, while the sentence from the Koran which occupies the centre is composed of diamonds of the most costly kind.

A meeting was to be held lately at Manchester, to make arrangements for a banquet to Messrs. Bright and Gibson, to congratulate the member for Birmingham on his restoration to health; to celebrate the return of himself and his late colleague to Parliament for Birmingham and Ashton, and to thank them. Upwards of six hundred gentlemen have sent in their names as willing to act on the Committee.

M. de Montalembert lately left his card upon M. Jules Favre, and this visit not unnaturally gave rise to a rumor that the Count had selected the celebrated Republican orator as his counsel. It is now said, however, that M. de Montalembert will be assisted by M. Dufaure, and that the defence of the editor of the *Correspondant* will be undertaken by M. Berryer.

The Lord President arrived in London on Saturday from his seat, Herts. Lord John Manners, Lord Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chancellor are in town. The Earl of Derby is residing at Osterly-park, but travels almost daily to London. Mr. Spencer Walpole is residing at Ealing, and Mr. Henley at Brighton.

The attraction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews does not in the least diminish in London. From the first night of their engagement the performance remained without change, and every seat in the house was constantly occupied. When Mr. Mathews took his benefit, and drew a crowd even beyond the usual magnitude, the bill underwent a thorough alteration.

Prof. Joseph Henry writes to the Albany *Argus* flatly denying that documents pertaining to the Dudley Observatory quarrel have been distributed under the frank of the Patent Office; but states that through the inadvertence of a clerk, some copies of Observatory pamphlets were sent in packages from the Smithsonian Institution.

The London *Press* complains that Mr. Bright, M. P., has left unanswered two of its arguments against an extension of the suffrage. "Why," says our cotemporary, "did he leave unanswered the second question which we put to him—we sent him our paper that he might be sure to see it?"

The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, the new Premier in Prussia, and father of the Queen of Portugal, is a Roman Catholic, and is devotedly fond of the military profession. He was this year deputed by Prussia to inspect the German contingents. He is one of the most intimate friends of the Prince of Prussia.

Next season will probably witness the *entrée* of the Princess Alice into the Court circle, and she will be present at one or two drawing rooms. The Princess bids fair to be tall; her figure is very elegant, and she is very like the Queen.

M. Forcade has been summoned to the *parquet* of the Procureur-General of France, on account of an article written by him in the *Revue des deux Mondes.* It is not thought, however, that a prosecution will follow.

The King of Wurtemberg nearly met with an accident on the 31st of October, while driving the Queen of the Netherlands. One of the horses took fright, but neither the monarch nor his daughter was thrown out of the carriage.

An attempt is being made to secure a site for a memorial to Caxton. The Westminster Palace Hotel will cover the proper site for such a testimonial, but it is hoped that a favorable spot may be found in the neighborhood.

Mr. Leslie, the Royal Academician, is engaged in writing the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Leslie, says the *Illustrated London News*, will make the fourth Royal Academician who has tried his hand at Sir Joshua's life.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, is at Stockholm. He has tamed several violent horses there in the presence of the Prince Royal, and his Royal Highness presented him with a gold medal. Mr. Rarey is about to proceed to St. Petersburg.

The Company which farms out the gambling rooms at Spa, in Belgium, and whose lease expires at the end of 1861, has just obtained a prolongation of it from the municipality for nineteen years—that is, to the 31st December, 1880.

Prince Adam Czartoryski, who has lived in Paris since the Polish emigration, has received permission from the Prince Regent of Prussia to pay a visit to his daughter in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

The Rev. S. Maturin, a clergyman of the established church at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was recently received into the Roman Catholic church by Cardinal Wiseman.

Count Vilain XIV., Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium, has arrived in Paris.

The Duke of Devonshire has authorized Mr. Payne Collier to procure an exact lithographic facsimile of the edition of "Hamlet" published in 4to. in the year 1604.

Speaker Orr has arrived in Washington, preparatory to the resumption of his duties in the House. On Saturday evening he received the compliment of a serenade at Brown's Hotel.

Mr. J. de Cordova, of Texas, writes from London to the Galveston *Civilian*, to correct a malicious report that he is "circulating Free-soil doctrines." He avers that he is not an Abolitionist.

The tomb of Mlle. Rachel, at Père-la-Chaise, has been completed. It is a small chapel in the Greek style, over the doors of which the word "Rachel" is carved, with two crowns and a diadem.

M. Philoxène Boyer is delivering lectures on Shakespeare in Paris. His last effort in the discussion of English literature was a series of discourses on Tom Moore.

A bronze statue of Duke Leopold, of Anhalt-Dessau, who died in 1817, was inaugurated at Anhalt four days ago. The model is by Kiss, the Prussian sculptor.

Chief Justice Hornblower, of New-Jersey, has been a voter for 61 years, and during that time has missed voting but twice, and was then prevented by sickness.

The Prine Regent, of Prussia, is about to visit Prague, where a monument to the late Field-Marshal Radetski is to be uncovered, and where the Prince will meet the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor Alexander has presented a diamond ring to the principal editor of the *Invalide Russe* for an historical account of the Lunatic Asylum of St. Petersburg.

Professor Ranke has nearly finished the *History of England in the 16th and 17th Centuries*, on which he has been long occupied. It is founded to a considerable extent on State papers.

Mr. Cousins, R. A., has just finished his engraving of Dubufe's portrait of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur. The work is said to be a marked success.

Several influential electors of the Aisne have waited upon M. Odillon Barrot, to request him to stand for the vacant seat in that Department.

Lord Brougham had arrived in London, *en route* for Cannes, where His Lordship will remain until the opening of Parliament.

Three candidates are now in the field for the Rectorship of Glasgow University—namely, Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord Shaftesbury and the Lord Justice-Clerk.

It has been resolved to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral a monument to the late Bishop of London.

The state of Marshal Bosquet's health will not permit him to take possession of his military command at present.

The honors paid at the tomb of Cavaignac, at Paris, on the 1st instant, were so general as to amount to a political demonstration.

Lady Lytton (says the Bath *Chronicle*) has returned from the Continent, and again taken up her abode at Clarke's Hotel, Taunton.

Dr. Lyon Playfair delivered a lecture, introductory to his first course as Professor of Chemistry in the Edinburgh University, on Tuesday.

The agent of the Lucy Escott English Opera Troupe has arrived at San Francisco to make arrangements for an operatic campaign there.

Boston papers announce the death of two well-known pilots at that port: Capt. Richard Hennessy and George Nash.

The Pope has thrown British and Roman sportsmen into despair by decreeing that there shall be no more foxhunting at Rome.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles' health is still in a delicate state, and he is to leave England for Cadiz, on a visit to his friend Dr. Gorman.

Lady Morgan is about to give a portion of her "Memoirs" to the world.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will spend the Winter in Rome.

Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston are expected on a visit to the Court at Compiègne.

Mr. George Scharf, jun., has been delivering, at Birmingham, a course of lectures on "Art luminaries."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two famous old London Coffee-Houses have recently come under the hammer. The first of these was the Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street, mentioned by Aubrey, in his *Lives*, as a Coffee-house, in the days when Coffee-houses first came in. In 1657, its keeper, James Farre, was presented "for selling a liquor called coffee," as a nuisance. It is also referred to in number 16 of the *Spectator.* No buyer was found and it was withdrawn. The same fate attended the offer of "Tom's Coffee-house," Cornhill, advertised by Mr. Haines. This place is almost coeval with the Rainbow. A hundred years ago the young merchants of London resorted thither; and Garrick made it his head-quarters. The poet Chatterton, in 1770, dated from the house a letter to his sister, stating that his then profession obliged him to frequent places of the best resort.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* states that the Camanches are very hostile, and that their Chief, Buffalo Hump, sent word in to the Texans that he would make peace with them, but it would not be until every Camanche was killed. Camanche signs are frequently seen by other tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle. The Wachitas are at Fort Arbuckle, and are fed by the General Government. Messrs. Jones & Brown have suspended their surveying operations on the 100th degree of west longitude until next Spring.

The prosecution against the members of the Canadian Government was commenced at Toronto on Friday. The suit is brought by Allan Macdonald against Mr. Smith, Postmaster General, and Mr. Van Koughnet, President of the Executive Council.

A large company of Catholics, over four hundred in number, were confirmed on Sunday last, at Salem, Mass. The females were all dressed in white. The ceremony of confirmation was performed by Bishop Fitzpatrick.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 131, 133, 134, 137, 139, 141, 1004, 61, 79, 87, 106, 101, 1, 141, 142, 144, 86, 108, 92.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 386, 1574, 2278, 36, 1948, 2400, 1391, 2000, 2606, 2608, 2612, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 1632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2668, 2670, 2672.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 143, 491, 492, 493, 100, 147, 435, 610, 616, 617, 624, 629, 638, 641, 642, 588, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 657, 658, 659, 660, 663, 664, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 674, 676, 678, 680, 684, 685, 686, 687, 689, 690, 691, 692, 694, 695, 696, 697.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 23.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Ingraham.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—THE SICKLES ELECTION.

The People ex rel., Daniel E. Sickles vs. *The Board of Canvassers of the County of New-York.*—On Monday an alternative *mandamus* was granted, to compel the Board of Canvassers to declare the election of Daniel E. Sickles as a member of Congress for the Third Congressional District. The writ being returnable Tuesday morning, Mr. Graham appeared for Mr. Sickles, and several of the Canvassers were in Court.

Judge DAVIES stated, that in granting the writ yesterday the Court had inadvertently made it returnable before the General Term. It should have been to the Special Term, as this Court had decided that cases of this character should be heard in the first instance at Special Term. The counsel would find an authority in 12th Barbour. Judge DAVIES therefore suggested that it be postponed till Thursday, next, which was agreed to.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Davies.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CONTROVERSY.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—The arguments *pro* and *con.* on the motion to confirm the report of Mr. Cowles, the referee in this case, were concluded this morning; and the Judge reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 23.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR BAGGAGE LOST BY THE DEFECT OF A PIER.

Margaret S. McNair vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff resided in Philadelphia in the Summer of 1856. In company with a party of friends she started for Saratoga early in August of that year. On arriving at New-York she put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. One morning, in the early part of said month, she went in the coach of the St. Nicholas to the Spring-street pier, No. 43, to take steamer up the river. The driver left some of his passengers at a boat on one side of the pier, and in turning round to go to the other boat, one of the near wheels of the vehicle broke through one of the planks and sank into the hole thus made to the hub. The effect was to precipitate three trunks from the top of the coach into the river. One of these belonged to the plaintiff, and was filled with the wearing apparel she was taking to Saratoga for her personal use. The trunks were rescued from the river, but the clothing contained in that of the plaintiff was ruined. The complaint claimed $200 damages from the City, assuming to hold the Corporation liable for the consequences of the accident. It was proved that the plank was water-soaked and rotten, though no appearance of its condition was to be discovered on the surface. Evidence was given to show that the top of the coach was a safe place for stowing baggage. It had a railing round it from six to eight inches high.

Counsel for the prosecution moved for a non-suit on the ground that the Corporation cannot be made liable for a casualty which results from the fact that any public way is out of repair, and referred to the case of McGinity *vs.* the Mayor, &c., in support of this position. The Judge denied the motion, holding that no distinction could be made between the liability of a corporation and that of an individual, and ruling that the Jury must determine whether proper care was exercised to prevent accidents.

The Jury will bring in a sealed verdict.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Goddard; for the defendants, Mr. Busteed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Mullen.

THE INDICTED CITY OFFICIALS.

The case of Joseph R. Taylor, indicted for alleged fraud on the City Treasury, in connection with the grading and regulating Fifty-fourth-street, was called yesterday before this Court. Judge EDMONDS, of counsel for Mr. Taylor, moved that the indictment should be quashed on the following grounds:

That the defendant was indicted, under the Amended Charter of 1857, for "a fraud upon the City" of New-York, in this, that he being Collector of Assessments, received $16,500 of the assessments for the Central Park, and omitted to pay them over to the Chamberlain at the time and in the manner specified in the ordinances.

POINT I. This being an indictment for a statutory offence, it should contain specific averments of every fact necessary to bring the alleged offence within the statute.

POINT II. The statute under which this indictment was found was the Amended Charter of 1857, and it created a misdemeaner for four causes:

1. Evading or violating the Charter; or,
2. Committing any fraud on the City; or,
3. Converting any of the public property to private use; or,
4. Permitting such conversion by others.

This indictment was for the second ground, viz.: fraud upon the City. All the allegation was, that defendant received $15 500 of his deputy collector, and did not pay it over. Was this necessarily "a fraud on the City?"

The money might be retained by virtue of an injunction, or for defendant's fees, &c., &c. The facts stated not being of necessity a fraud, the indictment is defective in not averring in what the fraud consisted.

POINT III. The facts stated, if proved, did not show any fraud upon the City, for the money alleged to have been paid to defendant did not belong to the City, and therefore the City could not be defrauded. It belonged to the owners of the property taken for the Park, and if any one was defrauded, it was they and not the City.

POINT IV. There could be no fraud without falsehood, and there was no allegation here of either *expressio falsi* or *suppressio veri.* The non-payment of the money did not of itself constitute fraud.

POINT V. It was not averred that the money was paid to defendant as a public officer, nor that it was his duty as such to receive or pay it.

POINT VI. There was no statute requiring defendant to pay to the Chamberlain. It was prescribed by ordinance only, and to sustain this indictment would make every violation of an ordinance an indictable offence.

POINT VII. The ordinance required the Collector, on each Tuesday, to render an account to the Comptroller of his receipts, and "thereupon" to pay to the Chamberlain; therefore, if this indictment should lie, it would be an indictable offence to be one day behind.

POINT VIII. The averment that defendant was an officer of the city was defective.

POINT IX. It was not averred that any legal assessment had been imposed, which defendant had a right to collect. *Non constat*, the money would have been illegally collected, and the defendant personally liable if he had paid it over.

POINT XI. The indictment averred that it was defendant's duty to pay over the money, &c. This was a conclusion of law arising from facts, and the defect was in not setting forth the facts whence that conclusion flows.

POINT XII. An act done in the exercise of a supposed legal right could not be a felony, though contrary to a statute. And it was not enough to allege matter which makes it probable that an offence has been committed. The act of retaining the money by the defendant was not necessarily illegal. It was just as probable that he had a right to retain it as that he had not.

POINT XIII. In an indictment for an offence created by statute the indictment must show what offence was committed by positive averment. It was not enough that it appear by inference.

POINT XIV. Therefore the indictment should be quashed, and Court's could quash an indictment—I. If, from facts stated, it appeared that no indictable offence had been committed. 2. When the offence imputed was not of a public nature, and a material averment was wanting. 3. And where there was a gross deficiency in the formal requisites of an indictment.

Judge Edmonds argued from the foregoing points at considerable length, and was followed by the District-Attorney, and Ex-Judge Whiting, in favor of the legality of the indictment. On the defendant's side, Mr. James T. Brady replied, and the Court adjourned till to-day.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. Edward C. West.

THE WILL OF JAMES P. ALLAIRE.

In the matter of the Will of James P. Allaire, deceased.—This case came on yesterday, and was adjourned to Saturday. Testimony had been taken as to the formal execution of the will, and the parties propounding the will have rested. The case is now with the contestants, who proposed to show undue influence and incapacity on the part of the deceased to make the will.

They propose to show an extraordinary state of facts, by which they allege that deceased was induced to make the will which is now offered for probate.

The following is a copy of the will:

"I, James P. Allaire, late founder and steam-engine builder, of the City of New-York, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

I do hereby appoint my wife, Calicia Allaire Tompkins Allaire, Executrix of this my last will and testament.

I do give, devise, and bequeath unto my said executrix, all my real and personal property of every kind in trust; first, to pay all my debts; secondly to give to my son, Throckmorton A. Allaire, the farm on which he now resides, which I purchased from Levi Knott during his natural life, and at his decease said farm is to be divided among his children, share and share alike; and besides the above, to give to him the sum of one hundred dollars; to give to my daughter, Frances W. Rae, the sum of one hundred dollars; to give to my daughter, Maria H. Andrews, the sum of one hundred dollars; to give to my son, James, the like sum of one hundred dollars; to give to the daughters of my deceased son, Charles B. Allaire, or to the survivor of them, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Thirdly, after paying these legacies, I give the remainder of my real and personal property to my said wife Calicia, for her own use, benefit and maintenance during her natural life; and at her decease the same is to be given to my son, now called Hal, and other children, if there should be any by her; and in case of the death of such child or children, my said wife is empowered to sell or bequeath the same property to whomsoever she may please.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of October, in the year 1850.

The will is witnessed by Abram Calsey, No. 102 Sackett-street, Brooklyn; Lucius Hall, No. 132 East Thirteenth-street, New-York; and Benjamin Tatham, No. 107 East Broadway.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	116	—	116
Flour, bbls	—	2,035	10,241	12,276
Corn, bushels	—	—	1,200	1 200
Barley, bushels	6,980	—	—	6 980
Oats, bushels	38,300	—	—	38,300
Provisions, pkgs	831	581	545	1,957
Whisky, bbls	—	182	7	189

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices favor buyers. Pots, $5 75; Pearls, $6, ₱ gallon.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at former rates; sales, today, 75 bags Java, at 14½c.; 80 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. @11½c.; 50 bags Rio, at 11¼c.; and 190 bags damaged St. Domingo, at 8c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 62,581 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 6,075 bags and 41,500 mats Java, 7,906 bags Rio, 3,645 bags Maracaibo, 1,963 bags Bahia, 750 bags Laguayra and 692 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,700 bales, at our revised quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10	10	10	10
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders are eager to sell, and prices are generally lower, yet the demand is restricted; sales 8,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 20@$4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 65@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian inactive, at drooping rates; sales 425 bbls., at $5 20@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed and languid; sales 1,050 bbls., at $5 05@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is very dull, at $3 70@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 45 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes, at 13½c.@14¼c.; 75 bbls. do. do., at 6c @6½c.; 266 boxes Malaga Prunes, at 3c.@3½c.; 110 cases Sardines, half boxes, at 18¼c. @19c.; 10 cases do., quarter boxes, at 13¼c.; 25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Nozze de Figaro.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Blue and Cherry—Going to the Bad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Macbeth—Home Again.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Wizard Skiff—Magic Barrel.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 10th of November, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning. Her news is of interest. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, after rejecting the offer of Mr. E. O. W. Whitehouse to resume the management, has shut up the telegraph house at Valentia and dismissed the operators. The measure is attributed to a desire to get rid of persons in the interest of Whitehouse. In the meantime the task of laying the shore end of the cable is proceeding. The Prince of Wales has been made a Colonel of the Army. The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on Nov. 9, the Earl of Derby, Gen. Peel, and others assisting. The Premier made a speech indicating obscurely the drift of the British foreign policy. The British Treaty with Japan has been abridged for publication, and printed in the London *Times*. At Madrid, the Ministers of England and France have been consulting with the Spanish Foreign Office upon the Mexican difficulty—which is said to have reached a happy solution. The Dutch expedition against the savages of Jambe, and the French and Spanish movements against Cochin China have been attended with success.

We have already published a telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, with California advices, *vid* the Tehuantepec Transit route, to the 5th inst. The *Quaker City* made the passage in sixty-three hours. She reports everything as progressing well on the route across the Isthmus. All but twenty-five miles of the road was in good order. The Liberals are still in possession of the country there, notwithstanding the efforts of Zuloaga to dislodge them. Heavy rains had taken place in California. Business generally was reviving. The steamship *Sonora*, for Panama, had sailed from San Francisco with two millions and a quarter in gold, and six hundred and fifty passengers, to connect with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line for this port. Real estate was advancing in San Francisco, and better times were confidently looked for. From Oregon we learn that the troopswere to be concentrated at Vancouver, for a new distribution by General Harney. Trouble was anticipated with the Walla-Walla Indians. Our telegraphic summary of the news contains other items of interest.

A rumor prevails in Washington that the President intends very soon to receive Señor Meta as Mexican Minister, and thus to recognize the Government of Juarez, by whom he is accredited. This action, it is believed, will have a decided influence towards establishing Juarez as President of the Mexican Republic. The idea that Spain intends to declare and to prosecute a war against Mexico is not tolerated in Washington. Such a war would afford an opportunity to the fillibusters and revolutionists who have designs relative to Cuba, to carry their plans into effect, and it is not considered probable that Spain, who must be fully aware of this, would commit an act so suicidal.

Another decision in the India-rubber cases was rendered yesterday, by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia. Judge Grier, at the suit of Horace H. Day, granted injunctions against Myers, Claghorn & Co., B. C. Godfrey & Co., Simon Silverman, Shadrach Hill and Ashley & Strange, restraining them from further infringement of the Goodyear Patent.

The decease of a number of distinguished persons is noticed in our columns this morning. The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of this City, died at Paris, Nov. 8. Mr. Isaac Newton, whose name has been long associated with steam navigation on the Hudson River, died in this City on Monday night. Dr. Comstock died at Hartford on Sunday. Dr. Giffard, the editor of the London *Standard*, died recently in London.

After making a trial of their engine in the Park, in the morning, and spending the afternoon in seeing the sights in Brooklyn, the Hibernia Company (Philadelphia) closed the day with a banquet at the St. Nicholas, tendered them by the Old Guard of this City. They leave this morning for Boston.

The case of Joseph R. Taylor, one of the indicted ex-officials of the City, was called up for trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Edmonds, counsel for Mr. Taylor, moved to quash the indictment. The motion was argued.

Resolutions expressing high appreciation of the character and worths of their late associate, C. V. Anderson, were passed by the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday.

General Paez took his farewell of our citizens in the Governor's Room yesterday, and made a speech in reply to an address from Mayor Tiemann.

The schooners *Rebecca K. Knight*, *R. G. Dorter* and *Excelsior* went ashore, three miles below Long Branch, N. J., yesterday morning.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, embraced 1,700 bales at strengthening prices. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was heavy. Corn and Barley were dearer. Provisions were more sought after. Groceries were less active. Naval Stores, Oils and Hides were quiet. Tobacco was moderately inquired or. Freights exhibited no noticeable change.

Expiring Shrieks.

Col. Jefferson Davis has been making a very ferocious speech in Mississippi, of which we give a report in another column. He seems o have been charged, on returning home from his Northern tour, with having betrayed the State Rights party, and the principal object of this speech was to acquit himself of this horrible allegation. He accordingly protests, with a vehemence of manner which is in itself highly suspicious, that he was never half as much of a State Rights man as he is at present, and that upon proper provocation he is not only ready but eager to "throw off his Senatorial robes" and be among the first to "tear from its place the star which now shone," &c., &c.—meaning thereby to dissolve the Union, and proclaim the independence of Mississippi. It is rather a melancholy spectacle to see so much fine phrenzy so utterly wasted. For it is quite evident that Col. Davis does not mean half as much as he says, and that he has no more intention of dissolving the Union than he has of resigning his seat in the Senate. He concedes very distinctly that he found the people of the North quite indisposed to trespass upon the rights of the Southern States, and says he cared nothing for the admission of Kansas, being perfectly satisfied with the admission of the Republicans, that they would not oppose the admission of a State with a pro-slavery constitution, provided the inhabitants were in favor of it.

Col. Davis, however, discards utterly the position of Mr. Douglas, that the Legislature of a Territory has any right to make laws on the subject of Slavery. He denies this *in toto*, and refuses all political fellowship with the Illinois Senator, whom he considers to be no better than a Black Republican. He also denies the assertion of Mr. Seward, that there is a settled antagonism between the labor of the South and that of the North. Still, while there is a prospect that such sentiments as those of Mr. Seward may gain the ascendency, the people of Mississippi should prepare for the emergency, and Col. Davis accordingly advises them to make rifles, prepare powder, shell and ammunition, and go into the hardware business generally. The expense of all this extravagant preparation is probably to be paid out of the money saved by repudiation.

This bombastic rhodomontade of Colonel Davis sounds quite formidable at a distance, but it only shows the desperate condition into which the disunion party of the South has fallen. Colonel Davis is the only member of that disconsolate fraternity who has ventured to speak at all,—and his talk is of so preposterous and absurd a character as to indicate unmistakably that he is merely talking from a supposed necessity and not with the least hope or expectation of meeting any response or of being committed by his words to any specific action. From being the leader of a party, he has become the Don Quixotte of a decayed and nearly extinct faction.

The Slavery Agitation.

All signs indicate the lulling of the Slavery storm which has so rocked the country for the last few years. Here and there faint murmurings betray the lingering of the lightnings,—but they do not break with any force, and the noise awakened is rather the mimic thunder of the stage than the deep and dangerous explosion of warring elements. The clouds seem to have drifted away from the national heavens. Not a Southern Governor has alluded to Slavery in his annual message. Governor Hammond's speech,—proclaiming peace and disclaiming all effort or desire for a renewal of sectional strife,—is greeted everywhere, North and South, with hearty applause and a universal eagerness to have its sentiments incorporated into the political movement of the country. Kansas is a predestined Free State,—to be admitted into the Union whenever its people choose;—but they have evidently got over their hurry, and have ceased to talk of Topeka or Lecompton, and are busy in attending to their domestic affairs. No more plots are discovered or invented for the extension of Slavery;—Charleston herself is sending back imported negroes, and capturing vessels suspected of the Slave-trade;—Speaker Orr, at Washington, proclaims peace, and urges his friends to abandon extremes and rally around the Union;—the fire-eaters, with the solitary exception of Col. Jefferson Davis, have ceased to clamor and to rage;—the Abolitionists are despondent and drooping;—and the dead calm of contentment seems to have settled upon the face of the political sea. Even the potent voice of Governor Seward has failed to awaken any enthusiasm for an Anti-Slavery crusade in the breasts of his friends, or to rally them to his flaming standard for the coming canvass.

All these appearances, say sanguine partisans, are deceptive. This peace is but a truce and cannot endure. Revolutions never go backward, and the tide which rose so high in 1856 must rise still higher in 1860, and sweep over the whole country. But revolutions *do* go backward, in spite of the proverb—and the tide which rises one day must, as a matter of necessity, ebb the next. All the great revolutions of the world have had their reactions, from which some of the most violent have never recovered. Besides, the revolution of 1856 was due to special causes which are now removed, and to specific acts which are not likely to be repeated. The Kansas issue had then been forced upon the country, in the form best calculated to arouse passion and enlist all the energies of the public mind. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the armed invasion of the Territory—the slaughter of defenceless men—the horrible outrages of aroused ruffianism—the enactment by an illegitimate Legislature of the most cruel and inhuman code ever seen upon a modern statute book—the savage assault upon Sumner—the manner in which it was espoused and extolled by the South—combined to create the most formidable, and for the North the most favorable, issue which could be imagined or desired. If such acts were to be repeated, the agitation they caused would be renewed. But of this we see no signs. On the contrary, every thing indicates, for a time at least, the preservation of the *status quo*. No new territorial question impends or asks for practical adjustment. The South have neither the strength nor the disposition to renew the struggle for Kansas or for any other Territory. They fear the renewal of any such contest, for the odds are largely against them, and they are quite certain to be left on the losing side. Their own doctrine of popular sovereignty has given the race to the swift, and the battle to the strong. They are afraid of further acquisitions, for this will only enlarge the field on which, with every contest, they are certain to be the losers. They will not reopen the slave-trade, for this would shock even their own sentiments of justice and of Christian civilization, besides adding to the vast mass of brutal ignorance which already crushes them beneath its heavy load. They fear to acquire Cuba, for they know the benefits of its accession would accrue to Northern commerce, while their sugar culture would droop under the competition which would thus be created. They feel the truth of Mr. Seward's declaration, that the contest is over, and that the victory rests with the North;—and they also recognize the wisdom of Mr. Hammond's advice, to consult their safety, as well as dignity, by an attitude of masterly inactivity. As a general thing, they concur with him in the belief that, if they offer no issue, and provoke no hostility, they have nothing to fear from the Northern States.

On the other hand this trust of the South begets a corresponding forbearance in the North. There is no disposition among the Northern people to encroach upon Southern rights, or do anything more than protect themselves from aggression. The people do not assent to the justice of the Dred Scott decision, but they are not disposed to enter upon a crusade against the Supreme Court or to wage a Presidential contest on an abstract point of law. Such a canvass demands practical issues upon practical questions: it cannot be made to turn upon theoretical principles or points of speculative interest. It may be that under some decision of the Courts the abstract right of the slaveholder to bring his slaves into a Northern State, may be asserted;—but even this would not arouse the people of the North to any great excitement so long as they remain satisfied that the right is purely theoretical, and can never, under any circumstances, be asserted in any other form. They are not afraid that Slavery will ever come into New-England, nor are they at all inclined to carry Freedom into South Carolina against the will of her inhabitants. Whenever the Government shall again attempt or threaten the actual extension of Slavery into new Territories, they will undoubtedly again unite in resistance to such an endeavor. But they will not seek this end by Wilmot Provisos or by any other form of Congressional intervention. That principle has been thoroughly expelled from our national legislation, and will never again make its appearance in our popular elections.

The whole country will gladly welcome this escape from the Slavery agitation. And we may reasonably hope that our future political controversies, for some little time at all events, will turn upon questions less calculated to awaken sectional animosities and to infuse bitterness and rancor into the party strife of the day.

France and the Slave-Trade.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has lost his hold, we fear forever, upon the esteem and respect of our enlightened fellow-citizens, the Border Ruffians and Mr. John Mitchel. He has deliberately overthrown the fair fame he was building up with them, as a friend and protector of that great patriarchal scheme of social order which prescribes work to the many and wealth to the few, on a strict basis of race and color. In so far as the United States are concerned, the rescue by French armed diplomacy of a French slaver from the courts of Portugal, was an event to be deplored for its probable influence in strengthening the pet delusion of some of our Southern neighbors, which is, that the institution of Slavery is still on its trial, and that the civilized world is disposed to regard the question as still open to discussion. We may as well, therefore, express our satisfaction heartily and at once with the letter received by yesterday's mail from Europe, in which the Emperor distinctly declares that with "enterprises contrary to progress, to humanity and to civilization," he will have nothing to do, and that he will have, therefore, nothing to do with the Slave-trade in any shape or under any disguise.

The assurance, as we have suggested, was not altogether unnecessary. In the common estimation of mankind, the French Government was rapidly becoming identified with the revival of the traffic in negroes, and much of the indignation poured out upon France by the journals of all Europe, from Vienna to London, for her peremptory dealing with Portugal in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, may be traced to the conviction, general throughout the Continent, and nearly universal in England, that France was prepared to throw overboard the most sacred treaties, and to reverse her most settled policy, in the service of whatever she might suppose to be her commercial interest and the interest of her colonies. Of course it was a startling thing, too, and one not to be lightly weighed, that France should have drawn the sword upon her Lusitanian neighbor in so stern and unquestioning a fashion, even for the enforcement of what she held to be a positive right. In an age of law and diplomacy like this, the argument of the cannon-ball is apt to be advanced in the extreme article, rather than in the inception of a national difficulty. France herself laid down with emphasis, but two years ago, the principle that international disputes should always be approached through arbitration. To find France, then, at a moment's warning, stamping her iron heel in assertion of a claim which Portugal was perfectly willing to submit to the judgment of a neutral State, was a serious matter, pregnant with many and by no means pleasant possibilities for the near future of the world's peace. In the menacing tone of the Imperial Government men heard, or thought that they heard—which comes to much the same thing in the end—the muttering of the storm that was to break over Europe in the roar of a thousand pieces of artillery, and in the sheet-lightning of half a million of bayonets.

But this was not all. The French "emigration system," as applied to the negroes of Africa, had been frequently assailed as a mere metamorphosis of the Slave-trade long before the Portuguese Colonial authorities laid impious hands upon an Imperial Commissioner of France, and upon a vessel guarded by the sacred tricolor. There were innumerable doubts, at least, in circulation on this subject, and men looked on with dismay, therefore, upon a course of policy which seemed to ignore and contemn the criticism of the civilized world. A vision of France, as she appeared half a century ago, when her dragoons rode royally from Madrid to Warsaw, and the will of her ruler was the law of nations, rose before the mind of Europe. Men asked each other where this haughty dictation was to end, and what nation was safe from the domineering mandates of an autocrat wielding a power so gigantic, and in a spirit so scornfully superior to the ordinary restraints of official life. Add to this the belief common throughout the Continent, that England was bound by treaty to assist and defend Portugal, and the consequent impression that England had abandoned her ally to a fate which she dared not interpose to avert, and it will be seen how great a matter that small fire in the Tagus was in a fair way to kindle. It signified little that France was technically in the right—that the Emperor, being satisfied that the *Charles et Georges* had been seized, not within Portuguese waters, but on the high sea, had only demanded, in demanding her immediate unconditional release, precisely what we ourselves had insisted upon in the case of the memorable "British outrages," that the right of England or any other Power to interfere in such a case was more than questionable, and that the famous "Methuen" treaty, binding England to be the right arm of Portugal forever, has no more existence than the British law of primogeniture, or the Masonic conspiracy for the murder of the President. Nations are swayed not so much by the exact and truthful details, as by the general *animus* and apparent drift of any course of policy. And Europe consequently accepted the forcible rescue of the *Charles et Georges* as a fresh symptom of coming trouble from France for all that is independent and vigorous in the nationalities of Europe.

It is necessary to think of these things, in order to appreciate justly the tact, decision and good sense of the Emperor's recent letter on this subject. Without a word of apology for his action in Portugal—to apologize for which would have been to stultify his Government and himself—Napoleon addresses himself at once to the grave question of his own intentions in regard to the African emigration. And he lays it before his cousin, as a part of his official duty, to decide at once whether the enrollment of African emigrants in Africa is a process of volition or of coercion. He will allow nobody to meddle with the tricolor of France, but he will not allow that tricolor to be disgraced by those whom it protects. He adds, too, the suggestion of his wish that the alliance of the empire with England may be drawn still closer by the establishment of an emigration of Hindoos and Coolies to the island whose labor has recently been recruited by the dubious efforts of such men as the owners of the *Regina Cœli* and the *Charles et Georges*. It is not surprising that the publication of this letter in the *Moniteur*, which is as it were its proclamation by the Emperor in person from the windows of the Tuileries, should have cleared for a moment the heavy atmosphere of European affairs, and sent the English consuls buoyantly upward. If Cherbourg meant peace—as in spite of all its frowning batteries the Emperor strenuously declares that it did—this letter can hardly be interpreted to mean anything less. By the English Ministry it must have been received with unspeakable delight; for the Session of Parliament is at hand, and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, would have found himself driven very soon to the wall by angry, accurate and inquisitive opponents, had not this letter opportunely came to take off the sharpest edge from the Portuguese trouble.

As a species of political sagacity—an inspiration, rather, of that political second-sight which is the rarest and the most valuable quality of statesmanship—the letter of the Emperor to his cousin deserves all praise. It is a new and striking illustration of his singular power of dealing with the broad, general aspects of a policy, and of so combining his measures as to affect the public opinion of foreign countries with a mixture of concern and confidence highly favorable to his influence in Europe. If his patience of details and his appreciation of domestic necessities were equal to this power, Napoleon III. might safely be pronounced a great sovereign, and his reign regarded as a final term in the agitation of the European Continent. But a great foreign policy and a successful diplomacy, whether of arts or arms, do not constitute the whole of Government; and not the least noteworthy significance of this letter on the Slave-trade is the fresh evidence it affords us of the importance to the Napoleonic dynasty of that English alliance upon which, far more than upon any systematic attempts at the internal pacification of France herself, the throne of the third Emperor now rests.

The Shipping Interest.

The excessive depression which has so long affected the general shipping interest, as well in Europe as in this country, finds its origin beyond the period of the panic of 1857. Much as that revulsion undoubtedly had to do with keeping vessels out of employment, it was not the primary cause of the prostration of the shipping business. The Russian war, by removing, for a considerable time, from mercantile pursuits a large number of steamers and sailing vessels, enhanced the value of merchant ships, and created an active competition for the tonnage of all countries at extremely profitable rates. Even after the declaration of peace, shipping remained in demand for the return of troops and materials of war from the Crimea and the several Turkish ports, to France and England. But, this work once done, the large number of vessels which had thitherto been constantly employed by the English and French Governments was suddenly and simultaneously passed over again to commerce. It was, however, impossible for commerce to furnish with occupation so numerous a fleet, concentrated at points where the business of exportation was already overdone. The consequence was a very marked and somewhat abrupt fall in the rates of freight, which remained depressed for months. In addition to, and in aggravation of, this state of things, the numerous fleet of British screw and other steamers from whose competition the war had temporarily relieved our sailing vessels, was also released from the service of Government on the reëstablishment of peace, and was again competing with American liners for the conveyance of passengers and freight. Our shipowners struggled as they might under these adverse circumstances, in the hope that after a time remunerative employment could be found for all vessels then built; and, in the meanwhile, further building was suspended on this side of the water, and was materially checked in the British yards. The improvement then hoped for, however, has never come. The panic of last Autumn,—which was no doubt a later result of the same causes whose effects were first seen in the absence of employment for shipping after the war,—while it seriously affected our domestic trade, almost annihilated our foreign commerce. Freights went down to an absurdly low level, inconsistent, indeed, with the cost of working a ship on an ordinary voyage acrosss the ocean, to say nothing of paying an interest on the investment, or of yielding a profit to owners. As a natural result, a great many ships were "laid up" to await better times. Many have remained laid up, to the present moment; and those whose experience may be accepted as a guarantee for their opinion in these cases, profess to see little or no immediate hope of revival. Many even of the British screw steamers, which were the most active competitors against our Liverpool and London liners, have been driven by the severity of the commercial depression to remain idle until the Micawber alternative presents itself in the shape of something "turning up."

There is, however, another feature of the present condition of our shipping interest which contrasts very painfully with the confident predictions current among us seven or eight years ago. We then heard, on all sides, that the new and powerful line of American steamers which were being built would speedily drive the British boats off the Ocean, precisely as our liners had banished the English freight ships from the carrying trade between the United States ports and those of Great Britain. These prophecies have long since been proved to have resulted more from unjustifiable confidence than prudent calculation. At any rate, they have been not only signally refuted by experience, but even unpleasantly reversed by the facts. The steamers which have been driven out of the trade have not been British, but American. While, however, in a national point of view, we regret that the Collins line of steamers has ceased to exist, the public must be called upon to remember that the destruction of that Company is not owing to the panic, or to the causes which preceded, or the consequences which followed, that event. The Cunard line of British steamers is running just as regularly, and, rumor asserts, quite as profitably, as it ever did. In considering the depression of the shipping interest, therefore, in connection with the revulsion of 1857, it is only just and proper that the ruin of the Collins line should be regarded as a subject apart. The absence of sufficient Government patronage, and the gross mismanagement of that Company, are severally presented by persons of various shades of opinion as the reasons why the line of steamers which reflected so much credit on American naval architecture has been driven to so lengthened a spell of inglorious idleness. This is a matter to be discussed—if discussion at this time can answer any useful purpose—by itself. A far more pertinent inquiry is—why we have hitherto left the monopoly of steam-screw navigation to the British?

How much depressed soever the shipping interest, generally, may be, it is a matter of public notoriety, though apparently little considered, that many screw-steamers are employed in the conveyance of merchandise from England to various parts of the world, but especially—and this is the point which most concerns us—to the ports of the United States. It is not material to say that there are fewer of these vessels now in active employment than there were. It is sufficient to remember that there is still a considerable number of screw-steamers earning freights, which the continued running of the vessels would show to be at least more profitable than keeping the ships fast to the quays would be. If British shipowners can prosecute the business, how is it that Americans are totally unprepared to dispute the actual English monopoly of this branch of trade?

There is something rather humiliating in the reflection that we are unprovided with a single ocean steamer, propelled by the screw, that can be put on to compete with the magnificent English vessels which arrive here, with remarkable regularity, and more or less full cargoes, from Glasgow and Liverpool. Experience has abundantly proved that the screw, while it is much less costly and expensive than the paddle-wheel, is equally efficient for the conveyance of freight, and is, besides, a formidable rival of the paddle-wheel for the conveyance of passengers. Our builders have also clearly demonstrated that they can surpass the English naval architects in the construction of ships, and our machinists have likewise proved their capacity for the manufacture of perfect machinery. Yet we remain, to this day, without a single screw-steamer of sufficient size and capacity to compete with the English boats, which are fast expelling our beautiful sailing ships from the several routes between England and the northern ports in the United States.

There is abundant reason to believe that the shipping interest cannot long remain as thoroughly depressed as it is now, and has so long been. The commercial indications, which have previously been discussed in our columns, point to an active revival of business in the usually brisk season after the new year. But there can be no doubt that as far as the chief business between Europe and the United States is concerned, Commerce is learning to dispense with wooden sailing vessels. These may continue, for some little while yet, to find employment in the transportation of cotton and provisions from the Southern ports to the principal *entrepôts* of Europe. But the practice which has demonstrated the superiority of screw-steamers for the Trade between Liverpool and New-York, will not be very long in suggesting a trial of the same means of transportation between New-Orleans and Liverpool. And the experience of the past and present being altogether in favor of the probable success of such a trial, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to believe that much time will not elapse before sailing vessels will also be driven from that trade by screw-steamers. The question, then, to be considered,—and it is a very important one,—is, whether American enterprise will contest the field with the British, or whether the English flag is to resume the commercial monopoly of the ocean.

There are many persons who look for a revival of the shipping interest, from the opening of the Chinese ports and the inauguration of an active trade with Japan. Even here, however, we must not suffer ourselves to be lulled, by the hope of prospective employment for our shipping, into confidence in our present means of obtaining a large share of this new business. In the first place, considerable time must necessarily elapse before the fresh trade thus opened to us can expand into sufficient magnitude to remove the depression which now depreciates the value of American tonnage. And secondly, we must remember that the employment of screw-steamers, even for the long voyages indispensable to communication with China and Japan, is perfectly feasible with large vessels. The English have already prepared themselves to test the experiment with a ship of proportions more gigantic than the most adventurous builder ever before dared to conceive; while we have done, and are doing, literally nothing.

City Defaulters and their Sureties.

It may be remembered that Mr. Taylor, the late Collector of Assessments, with Messrs. Libby, Sherwood and Oakley, his Deputies, were not long since reported as defaulters to the City in the sum of $227,102. As it is very doubtful whether, in the present condition of our judicial tribunals, anything like a punishment of offenders of this class can ever be secured, it may be well to see whether *some* satisfaction to the City may not be had from those gentlemen who gave bonds for their good conduct. By section 83, of the Ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, passed 1857, it is stipulated that

"The Collector of Assessments shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Corporation, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office."

Section 85 of the same Ordinance provides in the same way that Deputy Collectors shall also furnish two sureties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars each; and the bonds of all these parties are lodged in the hands of the Comptroller, who was originally charged with the duty of investigating and approving the securities offered Under these circumstances, it is only fair to presume that such bonds have been duly executed and preserved. It is also manifest, in every case that the forfeiture has been incurred; but we have yet to hear that any proceedings have been instituted by the City for the recovery of the various penalties, in all amounting to one hundred and ten thousand dollars, or very nearly half of the defalcation, so far as yet ascertained.

The Street Department, we believe, referred the matter several months ago to the Counsel for the Corporation. The Counsel declined commencing suits on the ground that *he had not received instructions so to do from the Corporation*. Now, we should like to know why the Corporation has thus far declined to take any action in the premises. The responsibility for these losses rests thus far upon the Common Council, and we trust that some member of one branch or the other will present a resolution, upon which the members shall be required to vote, directing the Corporation Counsel at once to take the steps necessary to hold these sureties to their bonds.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—If there is anything more disheartening than the effort to unravel an ordinary dramatic plot, it is surely the labor of dissecting an operatic one. We shall spare our readers the infliction; accomplishing, at the same time, a great personal relief. Mozart's comic opera describes itself in the title. *Figaro* is an historical personage, and his marriage belongs to literature. The story was told by Beaumarchais long ago, and at the time when Mozart wrote, was one of the most popular on the stage. Let it suffice that *Figaro*, after much diplomacy, secured the hand of the fair *Susannah*, and became a respectable member of society.

The opera is seldom played. It demands unusual care in the orchestral department, a peculiar cast, and, at least, two first-class actors. Even with these supplied there is a natural defect—the worst of a tenor part. Mr. Ullman's cast of the "Nozze di Figaro" was on the whole a good one—Mlle. Piccolomini being the *Susannah*, Herr Formes the *Figaro*, Mlle. Gazzoni the *Countess*, Signor Florenza the *Count*, and Herr Weinlich the *Bartolo*. The work is weighted with small parts, and these were not so well rendered as they might have been; a good deal of prompting was necessary. And here let us direct Mr. Ullman's attention to the fact that his prompter is a very annoying personage. He appears to be oblivious of the fact that his services are needed solely for the actor, not the audience. A gentleman of less stentorian propensities would materially contribute to the enjoyment of the front part of the house.

Mozart's work is a masterpiece. In fulness, freshness and invention it is not inferior to "Don Giovanni." There is the same felicity of learned orchestration; the same descriptive tenderness in humble phases of characterisation. But the comic element is not perceptible. The music is unmistakeably serious. Mozart never saw a joke in his life: he could gambol like a child, and in this way achieved a certain playfulness. But it was a very sensitive vivacity, and as often ended in tears as in smiles. The character of the man is impressed on his music. It is always earnest, never trivial. An intrigue between a couple of domestics excites his emotions as much as a grand passion. Upon a plot which involves nothing but cunning diplomacy he expends all the sentiment of his nature. Hence the music is frequently lovely but never light. You cannot take it in a foaming draught as in the case of Rossini. A performance of the "Nozze" is a dose, the full beneficial effect of which is not immediately apparent.

The part of *Susannah* requires a rare combination of vocal and dramatic qualities. It is preëminently a singing part, and in this particular Mlle. Piccolomini is by no means a good *Susannah*; it is also a splendid acting part, and here the lady shines to advantage. She runs through the entire gamut of female coquetry with infinite ease, and in every phase of girlish temper is piquant and thoroughly enjoyable. The music which falls to her share needs little more than voice. Unfortunately, Mlle. Piccolomini's supply of the article is limited; altogether inadequate to the task of giving the *rôle* the musical prominence it demands as the leading one of the opera, around which the sympathies of the audience must cling. There was a good deal of coldness and flatness in consequence, which pretty acting could not remove. Herr Formes is a good *Figaro*; alive always to the dramatic opportunities of the text, and excellently-voiced for the rest. He received the first *encore* in the *Non piu andrai*; and for the sake of a little additional applause repeated it in German. Is this proper or respectful to the public or the other artists on the stage? If it is optional to sing in any language the singer may select, we do not see why Mr. Perring should not sing in English, Mme. Laborde in French, and Mme. D'Angri in Greek. We have immense facilities for a polyglot opera.

Mlle. Ghioni sang excellently, and was warmly applauded. The latter duet in the third act, (how delicious it is!) owed its *encore* to this capable artist. Messrs. Florenza and Weinlich were respectable; the chorus and orchestra good—the latter a little too loud in the accompaniment. Mr. Perring, in a small part, rendered good service to the opera. Conductor, Mr. Anchutz. The "Nozze di Fizaro" will be repeated to-night for the second and last time.

Lecture.—Mr. John Murray, Jr., (a relative of the celebrated Lindley Murray,) will deliver a lecture upon the "Strength and Sweetness of English Tone," at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute to-night.

Concert.—The first anniversary Concert of the Williamsburg Harmonic Society will be given to-night at the Odeon.

Pacific Railroad.—A petition has been prepared, and is circulated for signatures, praying Congress to provide for the construction of a double-track Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a collateral telegraph,—the work to be done by ten distinct companies, in as many sections, each being paid its share of one hundred millions of dollars as its work may be done. No lands are to be given; none but American iron and other materials of American manufacture must be used:—the fare for through passengers must never exceed *three-fourths* of a cent per mile; and the whole work must be completed within five years. For the construction of a road upon these conditions, the petitioners say they "will ever pray." We do not doubt it.

Improvement in the Barometer.—A very marked improvement has recently been made in the mercurial barometer, which can scarcely fail to bring it into much more general use than it has enjoyed hitherto. The new invention renders it *portable*,—so that it may be carried about in any position without in the least impairing its reliability. It is also made much cheaper than heretofore, so that it will be brought within reach of farmers and all others who have constant occasion to consult indications of the weather in advance. If this improvement works as well as it promises it will be one of very great practical importance.

The Telegraphic Chess Match.

Rotunda, Exchange, New-York,
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by correcting an error in your paper of this date, wherein you state that the adjournment of the Telegraphic Chess Match between this place and Philadelphia was until to-morrow. The next meeting is fixed for *Thursday*.

The mistake in question is unfortunate, as my rooms are only opened in the evening for the reception of the chess players and their friends on occasion of their meeting.

Yours, respectfully,
J. N. WALKER.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to observe that the stupidity and impertinence of an individual reporting proceedings for a New-York daily paper have succeeded in creating a disagreeable impression in the minds of the Philadelphia chess-players conducting the match in that city against New-York.

The party alluded to has actually had the assurance to attempt criticisms and blunder into sarcasms on and against the Philadelphians' style of play!

Surely our friends at Philadelphia must understand that such absurdities are perpetrated entirely without the sanction of the New-York Committee?

The fact is, it is only to the disgust of all New-York players. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHECK.

Contributions Acknowledged.—We have received the following contributions for the relief of the "Poor Book-keeper," whose statement was published in the Times of Monday morning:

From the Clerks of the Merchants' Bank	$ 7
From Book-keeper	3
From S. G. and M. G	5
From F	5
From "Two Jerseymen"	2
Trustees of Hunter Woodis Society, (with an order for ton of coal and supply of bread)	10
Anonymous	2
A. M.	2
Total	$36

Dueling in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.

On Saturday, Mr. R. Lindsey Walker, of Albemarle County, Va., while on his way to Bladensburg battle-ground, near Washington, to fight a duel with Mr. Wm. F. Gordon, of the same County, was arrested and brought before Mayor Maro. The difficulty between the gentlemen, who are neighbors, arose out of some family matters, and our Mayor having got wind of the fact that Mr. Walker would pass this way, immediately sent an officer to be on the *qui vive* for him. Mr. W. gave security in the sum of $2,000, to appear in Court on Wednesday next, to answer the charge. We learn that Mr. Gordon, the other principal in this affair of honor, has been arrested in Washington, and similarly bound over.

On the morning of Friday, the 19th instant, Mr. O. Jennings Wise was arrested and carried before the Mayor, under a warrant charging an intent to fight a duel. There being no evidence on that charge, except the evidence of his published card to the contrary, the Mayor recognized him to appear on the next Monday before the Corporation Court, to answer a charge of libel for his card in the *Enquirer* of last Friday. Subsequently Mr. Charles Irving was arrested and recognized in like manner, to answer to a charge of libel for his card in the *Whig* of last Thursday. These are both public prosecutions, we presume. Mr. Wise is certainly not suing Mr. Irving in a private action for libel. It is a course, we suppose, adopted by the Mayor himself to prevent a breach of the peace, or to hold the parties amenable for publications tending to a breach of the peace.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRIAL OF THE HIBERNIA STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Our Philadelphia visitors, the members of the Hibernia Company, made trial of their steam fire-engine in the Park, yesterday afternoon. The Company looked well, and marched bravely, in spite of the cold northeaster, and the falling rain. The trial was very successful. Twelve minutes after fire was applied to the boiler, and when the steam-guage marked 22 pounds, the engine was working. Five separate tests were made with different pressures, and nozzles of various sizes. At first, with a nozzle one inch and an eighth in diameter, and 65 pounds steam, water was thrown 177 feet; then with the same amount of steam, a stream of one inch and a quarter was projected 158 feet 6 inches. With a nozzle 2⅞ inches in diameter and a pressure of 90 pounds a distance of between 130 and 140 feet was reached. The one inch and an eighth nozzle was again tried with this same pressure, when a stream was thrown 163 feet. A four and five-eighth inch nozzle was attached to the hose at the last trial, but neither the pressure or distance were accurately noted. But the experiments were not all on horizontal projections. Water was thrown at one time about 20 feet higher than the eagle on the City Hall flag-staff. Four streams were also forced at the same time through five-eighth inch nozzles. Engine Company No. 6, of this City, escorted the Hibernia boys to the Fulton Ferry, and on arriving in Brooklyn, Engine Company No. 7, of that city, assumed escort duty. Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 5, and Hook and Ladder No. 1, of Brooklyn, also turned out to welcome the visitors. The companies formed in line and marched to the Navy Yard, and thence to the City Hall. A collation was afterwards served at Arent's Hotel. Mr. SPINOLA made the speech of welcome, and Col. PAIGE responded for the "Hibernians." By way of closing the festivities with which the Hibernia Company have been welcomed to New-York, the Old Guard of the Fire Department gave them a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. Soon after 8 o'clock, the Hibernians were escorted to the hotel. On entering the reception room, a half hour was spent in social intercourse. Then the dining-room was thrown open, and the invited guests headed the procession, which speedily entered and took possession of the apartment. Before taking their seats, Mr. JAS. L. MILLER, President of the Old Guard, addressed a few appropriate words of welcome to the Philadelphians, and Col. PAIGE returned the compliment with exceeding neatness. On the right of Mr. MILLER, who presided, were Col. PAIGE, Mayor TIEMANN and Mr. THORNLEY, of Philadelphia, and ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq. After the edibles were disposed of, toasts and speeches were in order. Mayor TIEMANN, in response to a toast in his honor, expressed himself as warmly in favor of the steam fire engine for several reasons; one of which was, that he is a homœpathist. According to that system of medicine, "like cures like;" certainly, if that doctrine be true, fire is the best instrumentality for conquering fire. The substitution of this for the hand-engine will perpetuate rather than put an end to the volunteer system. It was long after midnight before the firemen dispersed. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the Philadelphians leave for Boston.

LECTURE BY THE HON. JOHN COCHRANE—THE COOPER INSTITUTE IN DANGER.—The announcement of Mr. COCHRANE'S lecture, last night, before the Catholic Library Association, attracted a large and intelligent audience to the Cooper Institute. Dr. FINNELL presided. The honorable gentleman stated his subject to be, "The Influence of Land Distribution on the General Prosperity of a Country." The discourse partook mainly of the character of an essay. It was an elaborate and closely reasoned argument. The audience testified their appreciation by the warmest applause. The lecturer demonstrated that the donation by the United States of a sufficient portion of the public domain to every landless emigrant or native born citizen, would increase the material wealth of the country, and its aggrandisement in power and glory. His arguments were that such an allotment would relieve the large towns of much of the least desirable portion of their population, that it would increase the value of the public lands left unappropriated, that it would develop the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the country, increase the revenues derived from foreign commerce and the annual productions of the country, and offer a wider field for that commingling of races, and physical and moral advancement, which had been, and still would be, the great agencies of our progress and prosperity as a free and enlightened people. Mr. COCHRANE had almost reached his peroration when a vivid flame burst from the middle door leading from the platform to the ante-chamber and machinery room. Simultaneously the lights faded down until his manuscript was illegible, and he was obliged to cease reading. Several gentlemen rushed from the stage, through the side doors, to the spot whence the light proceeded, upon which the audience became excited, and, for several seconds, much consternation prevailed. Mr. COCHRANE announced, very calmly, the postponement of the delivery of the concluding portion of his address; whereupon the bulk of the assemblage retreated precipitately, though not without giving him a hearty parting cheer. On going backwards it was found that the gas pipe leading into the meter had burst, and, by some means or other, the gas issuing therefrom took fire. The flame was terrific, but, fortunately, all communication with the outside was promptly cut off, and beyond some slight injuries to the room in which the accident occurred, no other damage was done.

A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Our readers probably remember the arrest and imprisonment of an English lady, Miss JESSIE WHITE, in Genoa, in 1857, for a supposed complicity in certain movements against the Government. Her case excited general attention both in Europe and this country, and was the subject of protracted diplomatic controversy, as well as litigation in the Italian tribunals. The lady, now Madame MARIO, arrived in this City a few days since, and proposes to give a series of lectures here at an early day, upon the political condition of Italy. She has been lecturing in England and Scotland with very marked success, the journals in both countries speaking of her lectures as exceedingly eloquent and interesting. She has a fine, graceful and commanding figure, a blonde complexion, with golden hair and large, light blue eyes, of remarkable life and brilliancy when she is excited, and a general manner calculated to attract and reward attention. It is scarcely necessary to say that she is a thorough enthusiast, and has made Italian and European politics the subject of special study for many years. We understand that it is her purpose to give an introductory lecture within a few days. An English Provincial journal concludes a long notice of her lecture by saying: "Miss WHITE has all the qualifications which an accomplished lecturer requires. Of an elegant figure, and pleasing, expressive countenance; with graceful action, and great command of pure and correct language; with complete knowledge of her subject, and eloquence and energy to give utterance to that knowledge, she keeps up the attention of her audience to the close. The lecture occupied about two hours."

MR. SICKLES' DISTRICT.—Our law report states that the hearing of the application of Mr. SICKLES for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Canvassers to make return of the votes cast in the Third Congressional District, has been set down for Thursday, (to-morrow.) The affidavit of Mr. S., in which this application is made, rehearses the history of the election and the law of the case. He claims that he received 3,176 votes, WILLIAMSON 3,015, and WALBRIDGE 2,874, and states that it is the duty of the Board of Canvassers to make a correct statement of the votes cast, one copy being sent to the Governor, one to the Comptroller and one to the Secretary of State, in order that from these certified copies the State Board of Canvassers may make up their certificate of the persons who have been elected. In this case Mr. SICKLES alleges the Board of Canvassers has *refused* to make out such a statement, the six Democrats voting in favor of making it, and the six Republican members voting against it. He alleges that the latter, consisting of Supervisors KENNEDY, STILLMAN, STUART, BLUNT, WEISSMAN and VOORHIES, peremptorily refuse to permit the statement to be made out, thus depriving him of his certificate of election. He therefore prays for a *mandamus* ordering them to do their duty in the premises, and that they be fined according to law for having neglected it.

MEETING OF THE ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, as a mark of respect to their late associate, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, transacted no business yesterday. After the calling of the roll, Governor DUGRO moved that the reading of the requisitions be dispensed with, and that they be referred to the appropriate Committees. The motion was unanimously adopted. The reading of the minutes was likewise omitted. WASHINGTON SMITH, President of the Board, then formally announced the death of Mr. ANDERSON, and passed a high eulogium upon his character, both as a private and public man. His remarks were interesting, as coming from one who had long been intimately associated with Mr. A. Governor TOWNSEND then offered the following resolutions, which, after being seconded by W. T. PINCKNEY, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad and mournful intelligence of the death of Governor CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON has been communicated to this Board; and,

Whereas, We deem it alike a privilege and a duty to offer our tribute to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late associate, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, we have to mourn the loss of one whose strict integrity of character, undeviating honesty and courteous bearing had endeared him to all his friends, and commanded the respect of the entire community.

Resolved, That we bear wilting testimony to the fidelity with which Mr. ANDERSON has discharged the duties of the various public trusts committed to his charge, and more especially in this Board. His unremitting attention here to the interest of the City, his unceasing opposition to all extravagance and wasteful expenditure of money, mark in indelible lines his character as an honest man and a faithful public servant.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the deceased, this Board will attend his funeral in a body, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes and published in the daily papers, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

A SCHOOL-GIRL FATALLY INJURED.—The life of an interesting school-girl, fourteen years of age, named ELLEN REEVES, will probably pay the forfeit of a gross act of culpability on the part of a livery stable hostler. The girl was going up East Broadway, at 9 A. M., yesterday, on her way to school, and as she passed the corner of Montgomery-street, a bale of hay struck her on the head. The bale was thrown from the second story of ALVORNEY'S livery stable by JOHN LYNCH, a hostler employed in the establishment. The girl was picked up insensible, conveyed to a drug-store in the vicinity, and proper restoratives applied. Upon examination, she was found to have been seriously injured internally—so seriously that there is scarcely any hope of her recovery. She was taken to the residence of her parents, in Seventh-street. LYNCH, the culpable hostler, was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. There is a special Corporation Ordinance prohibiting throwing bales of hay, or kindred heavy articles, into the street and endangering the lives of pedestrians.

INEFFICIENT POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.—A correspondent, who sends us his name, states that on Sunday night, at about 12 o'clock, a party of rowdies was attempting to get up a fight between two of their number on the corner of Division and Grand streets, which is in the Seventh Ward. Two Policemen of the Thirteenth Ward stood for nearly 20 minutes on the opposite side of the way without moving an inch towards the scene of disturbance, and one remarked to the other, "Why don't that Seventh Ward man come along and take those chaps in?" At last, the would-be combatants were separated, and the most noisy of the two crossed over to the Thirteenth Ward side, and on being spoken to by one of the officers of that Ward, who was apparently well acquainted with him, remarked, "I dare you take me in;" but the officer made no attempt to do so. The rule is that no officer must go out of his Ward to make an arrest,—even in the most urgent case. Not long afterwards, two of the same party got into a fight, and one named HOWELL stabbed the other whose name was WILLIAMS. If the Police had done their duty at first, this would not have occurred. The same correspondent states that on the same evening, he saw two Policemen under a door-way in conversation, instead of patrolling their beats, and two others smoking cigars, contrary to the rules and regulations.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. PAUL MORPHY.—The Committee appointed in this City to prepare a testimonial for presentation to Mr. MORPHY, the American Chess champion, have fixed upon the choice of a set of gold and silver chess-men, elaborately wrought, mounted on cornelian pedestals, and accompanied with a richly-inlaid chess board. In addition to this, should the fund warrant it, a commemorative medal will be struck, of which Mr. MORPHY will receive a copy in gold, and each subscriber to the fund to the amount of $5, a copy in bronze.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—There was no quorum again yesterday, and the Board was declared adjourned to Thursday at 5 P. M. Ten minutes after the hour appointed there were more members present than enough to constitute a quorum, but it was too late to recall the action which had been taken, and the members went home again.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers was in session yesterday afternoon. The members were busy footing up the returns from the various Districts, but nothing of public interest transpired. The Board will meet again to-day at noon.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeits were put into circulation yesterday, as follows: Twos on the Manufacturers' Bank, Rochester, N. Y., and Threes on the Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I.

Police Reports.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE.—Where so many unknown men die yearly in New-York, as are reported in the present annual mortality returns, (the number has averaged about 500 for the past three years,) it could hardly be expected otherwise, than that many of the bodies would be put through what is designated in medical parlance as the "snatching process." Old and young doctors reap rich harvests from this large supply of dissecting subjects. The bodies are supposed to be buried in Potter's Field, and when inquiries are made, a substituted body is easily made to pass for the one inquired after. A few days ago a man was found dead in his bed at the Mechanics' Hotel, a third-rate lodging house, at No. 418 Pearl-street. The landlord did not know who he was, and at once notified Coroner PERRY, and the latter held an inquest. Everything went on in the ordinary and speedy way. After the inquest the body was labeled "unknown" and ordered to be sent to the Bellevue Dead-house, thence to be removed to Potter's Field for interment. The husband of a Mrs. Carey, who was engaged as nurse at No. 14 Jones-street, was missing, and Mrs. Carey, from various circumstances, was firmly impressed with a belief that the unknown man who died at the Mechanics' Hotel was her husband. She began an investigation, and soon discovered very positively that the body of this unknown man was never taken to Bellevue Hospital, and had not been interred in Potter's Field. She was sent to this and to that gentleman, and to this and to that Deputy-Coroner, until finally the body did turn up at Bellevue Hospital. She identified the body at once, but there were glass eyes instead of the natural eyes, stuffed straw where the brain had been, and portions of the face, arms and breast made up of patches of strange flesh. She took the body, such as it was—it was the best she could do—and buried it yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. An examination of the matter was commenced, yesterday, before Justice WELSH. It promises to be a lengthy investigation. Coroner PERRY, who held the inquest upon the body, made the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—During the morning of the 7th instant, I instituted an examination to ascertain the cause of the death of an unknown man lying dead at the Mechanics' House, No. 418 Pearl-street. It being apparent that said unknown man had died from natural causes, the investigation was soon completed, and permission of burial was left with the clerk of the public house, with instructions to deliver the same at the Coroner's office, provided the friends (for whom search was being made) did not call for the body before two o'clock that afternoon—three o'clock being the hour that "the dead-cart man" calls at our office for orders for taking dead bodies to the City dead-house for identification, or removal to the Potter's Field. I have no further knowledge of what transpired in the matter. I will, however, state, that never to my knowledge, or with my consent, have bodies of dead persons been taken from the Coroners' department for the purpose of dissection.

Sworn to before me, this day, Nov. 25, 1858.
J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Further affidavits will be taken to-day.

Farewell to General Paez.

The Governor's room was thrown open yesterday afternoon to General PAEZ, that he might bid farewell to his many friends. Prior to the leave-taking there, Mayor TIEMANN, and his Secretaries, Messrs. AULD and SCOTT, and several members of the Common Council, met the General in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, where an interesting ceremony occurred. The Mayor entered the chamber, and with Alderman MCSPEDON, escorted to the President's desk General PAEZ, P. J. ROJAS, President of the Venezuelan Commission, MANUEL A. PAEZ, J. AUSTRIA, MIGUEL MUJICA and THOMAS F. MEAGHER. As soon as the people outside and inside the bar had been seated, the Mayor said:

GENERAL PAEZ: I have the pleasure of introducing to you such members of the Common Council as are here present. It is the middle of the day and some of them are unavoidably detained by business, but those who are here, I can assure you are glad to meet you.

General PAEZ then addressed the Mayor and the others present in Spanish, and when he had concluded, Señor ROJAS interpreted his remarks as follows:

The General says: "I come, Sir, to give in this visit, and in the respectful words which I shall address to you, a proof of the affectionate regard and gratitude which I feel towards the City of New-York.

Thanks to the efficacy of the enlightened Press of the United States, the City of New-York is well acquainted with those events of my life which have deserved a place in the history of my country. She is aware of my efforts for the liberty and independence of Venezuela, which resulted principally from the triumphs of the Liberator, SIMON BOLIVAR—my chief, my companion and my friend—and, finally, she well knows the honorable cause and the circumstances of my banishment.

It would have been to me a sufficient consolation in this banishment, the recollection that since the Republican days of Athens, many citizens whose devotion to the commonwealth entitle them to a kindlier fate, had in moments of civil strife, been driven from their homes.

But the generous welcome accorded to me by the City of New-York—a welcome which gave to the ostracised citizen all the *eclat* which belongs to the accredited representative of a friendly nation—not only consoled me in my misfortune, but anticipated, what I felt must be, in my regard, the judgment of posterity. I come, therefore, to present, through you, my most cordial thanks to this great City for the noble hospitality extended to me, and to assure you that in departing from it, now that my exile has drawn to a close, I bring with me (I carry in my heart) recollections which shall never be effaced. Be pleased to accept, Sir, these sentiments in the name of the powerful community which confided, with patriotic zeal, her municipal government to you.

When the applause which followed the delivery of the above had ceased, Mayor TIEMANN replied to the address of the General as follows:

General PAEZ: It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the citizens and municipal authorities of New-York, to respond to those generous sentiments which you have just expressed in reference to them, and to assure you that they fully appreciate the patriotic struggle and the toils you endured in achieving the independence of Venezuela and other South American States, by the side of that illustrious soldier of liberty, SIMON BOLIVAR. Nor do they forget the still greater sufferings you have experienced through the conduct of ambitious and designing demagogues, by whose selfish acts you were exiled from the country of your birth and your love, for whose liberty and prosperity you had devoted your talents and perilled your fortune and your life. They rejoice, however, that, after many years of banishment, the sober second thoughts of the people of Venezuela have recalled you, as the Athenians did ARISTIDES of old, to restore their lost rights and renew the broken fabric of their Republic. In bidding you God-speed for your safe return to your native shores, where I trust a new field is opened to you worthy of your talents, I only express the hopes and prayers of my fellow-citizens, who have enjoyed the honor of affording an asylum to an exiled patriot and devotee of liberty, that, under better auspices than before, you may establish a Government on those great principles of virtue, justice and freedom, which safely defy all the waves of disorder and revolution, and that the peaceful sunset of your glorious life may be more illustrious than ever its resplendent dawn amid the battles and victories of the War of Liberation.

After the Mayor had concluded his reply, he said he desired, in the name of the Common Council, to return thanks for the beautiful portrait of Gen. BOLIVAR that had been presented to the City; and added that on another occasion he would have the pleasure of expressing the thanks of the City in a more official form.

These proceedings concluded, the General and his friends, accompanied by the Mayor, proceeded to the Governor's Room, where numerous friends awaited him for the purpose of bidding him good-bye, and a safe return to his native land. While in the Governor's Room, a good portrait of Gen. PAEZ, and the old and new portraits of Gen. BOLIVAR, were exhibited, and elicited very favorable remarks.

It is expected that the General and suite will leave on the 27th inst. at about 2 o'clock, at which time it is understood that the steamer detailed for him will be moored off the Battery. He will be escorted to Castle Garden by a brigade of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery, under Gen. SPICER. The General will be accompanied by Gen. SANDFORD and staff.

It is understood that Gen. PAEZ will be presented with a handsome pistol by the Mayor, to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS—WATER IN THE RESERVOIR.—At last we have the gratifying intelligence to announce that there is water in the Easterly Section of the Reservoir at Ridgewood—water direct from Baisley's Pond, in Jamaica—the source from which Brooklyn is promised an abundant supply as soon as the machinery is in position, which, we are positively assured, will be the case by the 1st of January next. Water is now being forced into the Reservoir by means of a donkey engine, which throws a constant stream through the large force pipes of something more than six inches in diameter. The first water was thrown in at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, in presence of a large number of people. The engine was in operation nine hours before the water commenced flowing freely. A flag was raised in honor of the event, and several bottles of the water were taken out and sent to the Commissioners and the Mayor of Brooklyn. During Thursday night some portion of the engine broke, and the work of pumping was not again resumed until Monday morning last, since which time there has been a constant flow of water into the Reservoir. The contractors intend to fill this basin about half full, and then cleanse the pipes throughout the city. This will be done on or about the 1st of December, after which there will be a constant supply for the Fire Department until the permanent engine at the Pump-well is in place, when the public generally will be supplied. The Commissioners have already granted 157 plumbers' permits to tap the mains for private use, which will be done under the regulations adopted by the Commissioners for their guidance. The Water Celebration will not take place until the works are in full operation, and tested to the satisfaction of the Board of Aldermen.

THE PROPOSED OPERA HOUSE.—The Committee having the matter in charge of selecting a site for the proposed Opera House, and of receiving subscriptions therefor, held a meeting last evening to compare notes and report progress. Seventy-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and the Committee have no doubt but the balance of the stock will be taken up very quickly after a location has been agreed upon. As to the location nothing definite as yet has been decided. The principal sites talked of—all of which are well located—are the Military Garden (Schenck estate) on Joralemon-street in the rear of the City Hall; the vacant lots on Court-street, opposite the City Hall, owned by Mr. LORD; the Plymouth Church property, extending from Orange to Cranberry streets, (which it is expected will be for sale at an early day,) and the Baptist Church property corner of Joralemon and Clinton streets. These locations are all desirable and very valuable. The Committee expect to be able to lay something definite before the people at an early day.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—A Brooklyn City Temperance Society was organized last evening at the Division Room of the Sons of Temperance, No. 166 Fulton-street. The Hon. GEORGE HALL was elected President, and twelve other gentlemen (one from each Ward) Vice-Presidents of the Society. A Board of Directors, numbering twenty persons, was also chosen. After the organization addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. MARSH, Mr. PASCHAL, a native Indian; ROBERT K. POTTER, of Boston; and Dr. SCHUBLEY, of Jersey City. Regular meetings are to be held during the Winter, and efforts will be made to close up the rum-holes of Brooklyn, which were denounced as the fruitful source of all crime in the city.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, last evening delivered the second of the series of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Athenæum, which was filled in every part. The subject of the lecture was "The Passions."

FIRE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. BURDETT STRYKER was on Monday evening last elected a Fire Commissioner for the Western District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN F. BARNARD.

COURT CALENDER.—CIRCUIT COURT, Nov. 24—Nos. 25, 84, 107, 69.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 21, 25, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

The Bible in the Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper, of all others in our City, has given more practical attention to the wants and conditions of our public schools, I desire in your columns to say a brief word upon the subject now being discussed, to wit, the "Bible in our Common Schools;" and while I may not differ with many now leading advocates of at once placing it in every department of public education in our City, I must claim that I shall widely differ in the means employed to bring it about. For although we are a Protestant City, and, as I believe, should in the main, if not in the particular, be governed by Protestant rulers, we are nevertheless entirely subject to what is called the will of the people, and must abide the consequences. We have now, and ever have had, a large majority of members of the Board of Education thinking and acting with us upon the subject when outside of the Board—but when the subject is there introduced, are ready to either give it the cold go-by, or dodge the subject entirely by laying on the table, calling special order of business, and such other shuffles as will best appease their conscience for the time, while those against whom the fiat is aimed are ready and willing to meet the question upon its merits, and, I believe, coincide with the will of the majority, whenever properly and fairly expressed.

The difficulty then is not with those alone against whom the tirade is made, but with those who help make it. I much regret that there is to-day to be found in our City public schools daily opened and closed without the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the Principal to the scholars, for I believe its moral tendency alone is richly worth the while spent in so doing. If, therefore, one version of the Bible is offensive, there must be in this age some version suitable to all. I go for the Bible of King JAMES, handed down to me by my fathers, without note or comment. Nor would I allow my child to attend a Sabbath School, where in her morning lesson she had to subscribe to the belief of the "Holy Catholic Church," and be subject to her teacher to explain what that Church was, or the difference between the Church acknowledged by the Romanists, and that of her own. In Politics we are guided by a false issue—we think ourselves Independent Americans, but we are not we are guided by our personal interest, while the real good of our constituency is lost sight of for power. A portion of our fellow-citizens, designing to be leaders, will caucus nightly to bring about an object they dare not face at noon day. For fear of losing a few votes or public favor, they will spend time and money to initiate the principle of a party of their own organization, to the overthrow of a better one, provided they can be raised to power and place themselves. Let these men, now spending their nights in planning how to do, go to work and do it—nominate men of the right stamp, and that will vote right when elected—and not nominate those who have already proved recreant and sickly to a fault. Some of them are already in the field now. Cut them down. You may make and change your State School laws every session of the Legislature, and you will grow still worse unless you have men that can and will carry them out. Some of the very men against whom there is so much said, have been, to my own knowledge, the best men for general purposes in the Board, and can and will be right on this question, if properly approached, and will, with the majority, establish and sustain that rule that shall prove to the best interest of the whole; or none can be more deceived than your

SUBSCRIBER.

On the 3d of December, William Sanders is to be executed in the Court-house in the village of Goshen, for the murder of Peter Shork. The wretched man has fully confessed his guilt, and acknowledges that his object was to plunder the house. He says that his real name is Switzer, and that he assumed the name of Sanders to deceive. He is said to have a sister and a brother-in-law residing in New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislative Offices—How it is Proposed to Dispose of them—Republican Nomination for Mayor—Skating and Petticoats—Three Thousand Five Hundred Rum-Shops—New-Hampshire—Neal Dow, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Though the Legislature will not meet for seven weeks to come, the settlement of its organization is attracting some attention. It is taken for granted that Mr. HALE is to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that Mr. STOWE is to be reëlected Clerk of that body. Mr. HALE was strongly pushed for the Speakership last Winter, but it was given Mr. ROCKWELL, on the ground that the Western quarter of the State should have something. Mr. ROCKWELL has now retired, and will preside no more; and Mr. HALE is pressed vigorously for the succession. I see nothing to prevent his election, unless some Boston man should get the Presidency of the Senate, or some other gentlemen of this quarter should get ahead of him in the caucus arrangements. Mr. UPHAM, who was President of the Senate last session, will not be a member of the latter body next Winter, but will be a member of the House of Representatives, and perhaps he may demand to be "let down" easily, as he was one of the aspirants for Congress in the Sixth District. I don't, however, anticipate much trouble in the Salem direction, as between that place and Boston good feeling always exists. It is now proposed that Mr. BRANNING, of Berkshire, shall be called to preside over the Senate, and the suggestion is a good one, not only because he is well qualified for the post, but because he was a Democrat, and but few Democrats have received anything under the Republican *régime*. He has served often in the Legislature, and at the session of 1851 distinguished himself by the boldness with which he fought Gen. CUSHING. Unless something should occur that is not now thought possible, he will be chosen. Two other Senators have been named for office, Dr. PHELPS, of Suffolk, who cannot succeed if Mr. HALE should get the Speakership, as both represent Boston districts, and Mr. WALKER, of Hampden, who may prove a formidable rival to Mr. BRANNING, seeing that he is a Western man.

The paying offices of the Legislature, with the exception of the Clerkship of the House—to which Mr. STOWE, of Springfield, will probably be reëlected without serious opposition—will be hotly contested. That of Sergeant-at-Arms is held by Mr. STEVENS, who has held it from immemorial antiquity, and some say that he was in the office when GEORGE the Third was King of the Colonies; but that, I believe, is an exaggeration. The profits are large, and it is now thought the time has come for a change. The chief aspirants are Mr. MCLELLAN, of Cambridge; Mr. BROWN, of Berkshire, and Mr. MORRISSEY, of Plymouth, but recently of Nantucket. Others there may be, but I have not heard of them. The Sergeant-at-Arms has many subordinates, and as there are numerous good Republicans out of employment, they think the places ought to be given to some of their number.

The Clerkship of the Senate will be a prize for the strongest. Mr. GIFFORD is said not to be a very superior officer, and some accomplished gentlemen of his party are desirous of superseding him, and so show that the Republicans do not lack the favor of filling every office creditably. Last session, $2,000 were voted for Clerk-hire, when the Clerk discovered that he did not need an assistant, though such an officer had been regarded as indispensable theretofore, and pocketed the whole sum. This caused some irritation, and there was a determination formed to punish such selfishness, which may be carried out at the coming session. If the money can be saved, it is observed, it might as well be saved for the State as for the Clerk. As the most rigid economy is practiced in the Executive department, and no man there gets what he does not earn, there is no reason why the legislative department should not be equally methodical and saving, and cease to pay the wages of two men to one man. The Clerk of the House also refused to employ an assistant, so that a pretty little stroke of economy might be got up in the two branches, and the Clerks, should they be reëlected, find that they had sold themselves in showing that they could do double work under the stimulus of golden spurs very unlike to those which were worn by the knights of the days of old.

The church-building fever is on the increase here. There is to be a new Universalist church in the south part of the town. The Church of the Unity is also to be built there.

The Burns Club are making extensive preparations to celebrate the centennial festival next January. The Scotchmen of Boston always do such things up well. Gen. SCHOULER, of the *Atlas*, has a prominent part in making the arrangements. It is expected that there will be many eminent persons present, among them Mr. EVERETT, if Mr. BONNER don't exhaust him.

The Republicans have half nominated SAMUEL HOOPER for Mayor. He used to be the staunchest of Whigs. In 1856 he was the staunchest of Hunkers, and supported FILLMORE for President, and Mr. APPLETON for Congress against Mr. BURLINGAME. Last year he had "progressed" far enough to be elected a Republican State Senator, and endeavored to reform our currency, but with eminent want of success. This year he sought the Republican renomination for Congress, but Mr. BURLINGAME proved too much for him. Now he is the Republican candidate for Mayor, with not very brilliant chances of success. The true policy of the Republicans was to have nominated Mr. LINCOLN for reëlection, as he is quite as much attached to their faith as Mr. HOOPER, and is a much better fellow. They would have given him a Board of Aldermen that would have reflected their views, and he would have been found all right. As matters are, it is quite impossible to assert what the result will be. The disappointment that many of us met in '57 has made us a little cautious how we prophecy or speculate concerning municipal elections.

The Temperance men had a stormy meeting on Saturday evening, and made an informal nomination of JOSIAH QUINCEY, Jr., for Mayor. They are to meet again this evening.

ADAMS BAILEY, who was so long Deputy-Collector of this port, died on Saturday last, aged 69 years. He served in the Custom-house from 1815 to 1841, and returned in 1843 and staid there until 1847. He was in office 40 years, which is something for an American.

The *Hartford*, sloop-of-war, is launched to-day, at Charlestown. A nautical friend, who is a competent judge, says that she is a most superb craft, in every respect, and he has examined her thoroughly.

It is purposed to create artificial ponds here to gratify the passion for skating that has been got up by the friends of exercise. The Parade Ground on the Common is to be flooded, and so a respectable area be made for the "swan-like" amusement, as DICKENS' young lady called it. The Riding Park is to be served in the same way. The women skate as well as the men, and if they should wear petticoats brief as MARY of Orange used to sport when she skated with MOLMOUTH, and poised herself on one leg, there will be crowds to witness their performances. The scarlet petticoat should be revived for the occasion.

The temperance men are hard at work enforcing the law in the neighboring towns, and some most respectable sellers of liquor have been sentenced to the Houses of Correction. The object is to get up a feeling that shall tell on the Municipal elections, but the effect is as likely to be adverse to their views as favorable to them. The complaints that the liquor is bad continue. By actual enumeration, the number of rum holes in Boston, of all kinds, is 3,500. The opinion is expressed that if we had the old license system, this number would be reduced one-half; but no one is bold enough to say that the quantity of liquor sold would be decreased in like proportion.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire will hold their State Convention January 4, 1859. The three Congressional District Convention, will meet the next day, January 5. The County, Senatorial and County Conventions will be held all through January, the last on the 26th.

Mr. MARCY, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress, the New-Hampshire Republicans say, was a Lecomptonite last Winter; but he is now for DOUGLAS. He wrote a letter denouncing Mr. DOUGLAS, and protesting against any attempt on the part of the Democratic State Committee to indorse his course. The Democrats say he has been for DOUGLAS from the first. That there should be such a dispute shows how strong the Illinoisian must be in New-Hampshire.

The Republicans charge Mr. GEORGE, the other Democratic candidate nominated, with having been a Tippecanoe song-singer in 1840, a year that is supposed to have belonged to our heroic age. If he was one of the Whig choristers of that time, he can plead infancy to the charge, as he must have been a mere boy, seeing that he is now a very young man to be so prominent.

NEAL DOW has been elected a member of the Maine Legislature, to fill a vacancy in the Portland delegation. He is an excellent man, with vast powers of mischief.

Our Thanksgiving promises to be a success, as the weather is fine, almost bordering on the warm. Poultry and other luxuries are afforded at reasonable rates, and are very abundant. If we could have a snow-storm between now and Thursday morning, the state of things would be complete; but after the failure of yesterday, we can hardly look for sleighing in a hurry. It was a gray day all through the Sabbath, and until late into the night, it did seem as if mother earth were about to put on her white mantle for the season; but this morning there was not a cloud to be seen, and the air was as bland, and the sun as bright as we ordinarily have them in October. THYME.

$50. $50.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Beware of Burglars!!!!
The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

☞ Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Under Shirts and Drawers. Also, under-garments for men, women and children, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ White Teeth, Sweet Breath and a Clean Mouth can be obtained by using DR. G. P. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER. Sold at CHILSON'S, corner of Broadway and Duane-st., and by Druggists.

☞ Gentlemen Having Large or Small Lots of cast-off clothing to dispose off, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles, The weather warns you to BUY YOUR FURS. A magnificent stock, Paris made, Awaits your inspection at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM, No. 507 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Phalon & Son's PREPARED FROM COCOINE, COCOA-NUT OIL. The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 20 cents.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ A Beautiful, Luxuriant Head of Hair surely follows the use of JULES HAUEL'S ATHENIENNE, or Hair Renovator. It cleans the scalp, strengthens the roots, and changes harsh, gray hairs to their original life, color and beauty. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MARRIED.

KIERSTED—PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. E. B. Hatfield,

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS. CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Between Broome and Grand sts,

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
35 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
80 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Paul de Chaver's, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS.
BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS
Will be exhibited this week by
GEO. BULPIN,
at his well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH MINK FURS,
RICH SABLE FURS,
RICH ERMINE FURS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES,
ALL NEW GOODS,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
3,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will open, on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
250 pairs Blankets,
At $3 50 per pair.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
VERY MUCH BELOW COST,
Just landed; bought for cash
In Paris, of a house closing business,
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes, Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REDUCTIONS IN
SILKS,
SHAWLS and
DRESS GOODS.
In order to close the
Balance of our importation,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 300 pieces of rich Silks at $1 per yard.

REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a superb selection of Real Laces just received.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHS,
VEILS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE SCARFS AND FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE,
POINTS MANTILLAS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFUREE,
BLACK LACE FLOUNCING.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the extensive assortment of Paris embroideries just opened, and comprising the very latest Paris novelties. Also, several cartons of the cheapest cambric collars, setts, skirts and handkerchiefs ever offered.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 163 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

NEW SILK ROBES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a beautiful assortment of NEW SILKS received per *Canada*, comprising Double Skirt and two flounced Robes of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway cor. Waverley-place.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c.—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUS. de Laines, Crossovers, Lustres, Poplins, Valentias, Parramattas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.
ALSO, A CHEAP LOT
of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the above goods.
N. B.—Novelties by every steamer.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRES, at $7 50 and $10,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ELEGANT PATTERNS,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—TOILET QUILTS.
Heavy Linen and Cotton Sheeting, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, and Domestic Goods of every kind.
ALSO,
Shaker and Ebenezer Flannels,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, Cashmere, Printed Wool, Plaid and Figured Wool Shawls, together with every other description of Fashionable Winter Shawls.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
500 pieces of rich Bayadere,
Paris printed Delaines,
At 1s. 6d. per yard.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The Largest and Best
Selected Assortment of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
in the City,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $28. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS,
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

LADIES' SABLES
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.
This select and beautiful stock of
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
SABLES,
Consisting of Cloaks, Mantelets, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and Cuffs, cut and
MADE IN PARIS,
And imported specially for the present, will be sold at very
REASONABLE PRICES,
As the undersigned intends to sweep off the entire assortment by the first day of January.
JOHN N. GENIN.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

LECTURES.

THE REV. T. STARR KING
WILL LECTURE
before the Young Men's Christian Union, in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M. Subject: *The Laws of Disorder*. Tickets 25 cents.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. Subject—*Climate, its Impressions on Civilization*. Admission 25c. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Niblo's, when Dr. JOHN RAE will deliver an address, *On Arctic Life and Customs of the Esquimaux*, exhibiting some of the relics after Sir John Franklin's Party. Strangers can procure tickets at the Society's Rooms, New-York University, on Washington-square.

A LECTURE UPON THE STRENGTH AND SWEETNESS OF ENGLISH TONE—With Poetical Illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, (Livingston-st., near Court,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAIDen lady, a situation as housekeeper or chambermaid, or to take the general supervision of the household department of some quiet, religious family; has had long experience in all the departments of housekeeping, having been housekeeper for 10 years for the late Mr. G. Bleeker, of Albany. Can be seen for a few days at No. 224 West 30th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., or by inquiring at Dr. Campbell's, in West 30th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. Undisputable reference given, both in this City and Albany. Inquire for ANNA, at the above places. None but highly respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A VERY respectable middle-aged woman; is thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams; will be found a person of neat and clean appearance, also of moral and steady habits. References to first-class families. Inquire for JULIA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE spectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or nurse children; is of Protestant principles; will be found a person of agreeable manners and obliging disposition; will make it her utmost study to please; has excellent references. Inquire for ELIZA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIRous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting, and leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A VERY capable, neat, and respectable woman, who understands making bread, and good cooking; would assist in washing and ironing. No objection to the country. Can give good references. Call at No. 49 Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, upper floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR seamstress, or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman. The best of references given. Can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at A. O. Moore's bookrooms, No. 140 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress, understands housekeeping fully; would be found very useful in sickness. Can have 10 years high character in this City. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French fluting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting perfectly. Has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 113 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands soups, jellies and game thoroughly. Also by a first-rate chambermaid and waitress. Both can give excellent City reference. Apply at the millinery store, No. 55 3d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; is also a good plain sewer. Would have no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do the chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE AND competent person, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress, in a private family. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS. A SITUATION; can cut and fit; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her employer's till suited, No. 120 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; is a capable person, and understands her business well. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 299 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 26th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go to the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook. Has no objection to a private boarding-house. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 240 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED German woman as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, is willing and obliging. Has good references. Call at No. 150 Degraw-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as cook in a large family or in a private boarding house; no objection to go to Newark or Elizabethtown. Call at No. 141 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, or she will do housework in a small private family; she is tidy and neat. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., third floor, Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with the best of City references, a situation. Apply at No. 201 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she has lived with. Address, No. 64 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address B. W., at John Bayard-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; American and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of desserts; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 314 Mott-st., up stairs, room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamberwork, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would have no objection to take the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 219 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook and baker, first-class laundress; neat, obliging, and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, matron in an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. She is a church member, understands the care of children, and is well qualified for any responsible post. Inquire for a week at No. 389 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, is fully qualified to fill either situation; has four years' reference from her last place. A steady place more than wages wanted. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a person who understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 73 West 15th-st., basement. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BROOKLYN, BY A respectable girl, in a small family, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply at her present place, No. 245 Dean-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work. Has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT and active, respectable employment in some family, where she would be found to be very useful; understands well the making of boys clothes, &c. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 482 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as a first-class cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to a large family or hotel. Address Mrs. KNEELAND, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 2d av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YGUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 35 Market-st., for two days.

WANTED.—UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRE trouver une place dans une famille Américaine; elle sais tres bien coudre blanchire, les broderies en les dantelle a neuf. S'adresser No. 182 6me-av.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she can, as a member of the family, make herself useful. She will enact a sisterly care for motherless children. A good, comfortable home might find a desirable addition, by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, giving name in full and stating where an interview can be had.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG physician, who has enjoyed rare advantages, and who has at present ample leisure time, offers his services to any party or parties who desire them, in any capacity for which his education fits him, as physician or surgeon, as public or private teacher, reviewer, reporter, copyist, &c. Terms reasonable, and unquestionable reference in respect to character and capacity. Address J. E. V., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND RE spectable Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom and careful driver; is a willing and experienced hand in any capacity about a gentleman's place; has had five years experience and will make himself generally useful. Wages no object. First-class City reference as to sobriety, competency and integrity. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no incumbrance; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as coachman; understands perfectly the management of horses, and the keeping of everything connected with a gentleman's establishment; is a good gardener, and has a thorough knowledge of farming. His wife would take charge of a dairy or poultry. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A RE spectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, either in a private family or boarding-house; will be found steady and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address B. W., at John J. Morris', University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent man who understands his business, the care and management of horses and is a steady driver; can give good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for several years. Call or address T. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A hotel, saloon or private family, by a respectable, trustworthy and highly-recommended young colored man; understands his business and all its branches thoroughly; will be found sober, steady, willing and obliging; wages no object. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOOK-KEEPER whose present engagement is about to close; is thoroughly experienced; would accept a situation requiring physical as well as mental ability. Very satisfactory City references can be given. Parties desiring an interview will address M. A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. A small family preferred. A note addressed to S. C., box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH AN OLD ESTablished dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alex. Van Valen, No. 47 Vandam-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business, grape-vines, fruit and flowers; has 15 years' experience. First-class reference. Address WILLIAM L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITer (Protestant) with good City references, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; marketing, cooking, &c. Address left at the French Bakery, No. 63 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 34th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who understands his busines, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly well. Good reference given. Call on, or address, M., Coachman, No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom or footman; he understands his business well. Good reference given. Address J. R., No. 63 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A young German, in a wholesale store; best of reference can be given for honesty and industry. Address E. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young woman to do the general housework of a small, genteel family; she is a fine washer and ironer, a very good plain cook, a neat seamstress and an excellent baker; she is humble and obliging. Best of City reference. Can be seen in the front basement of No. 88 Bayard-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; American and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of desserts; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 314 Mott-st., up stairs, room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamberwork, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would have no objection to take the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 219 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAB

BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD,
For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING — NO. 16 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st, Brooklyn.

BOARDING —A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most central and pleasant, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES AND single gentlemen, can be obtained at the Mansion House in 55th-st., between 1st-av. and the East River. The rooms are large, airy, and well furnished.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 23d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FINE SUITES OF rooms, with board, for families, may be obtained at No. 128 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, (marble house.) Location near Wall-st. Ferry. References required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., (full or partial,) in a private family, with a large furnished front or back room and closet adjoining, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; fire, gas and water in all the rooms; terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish a nicely furnished room with board in some private family where there are no other boarders. Location in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. Address SOUTH, Box No. 157 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED teacher, in some family where one or two hours' daily instruction in the Classics or English branches would be an equivalent. References unexceptionable. Address, speedily, S. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the Northwest corner of Lexington av. and 36th-st., commanding a fine prospect. It will be let to single gentlemen or to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., or apply as above.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26, SECOND FLOOR, TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen; also, a lady to teach a little girl to play the piano, for part payment. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to Bleecker-st. stages. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentlemen, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location; full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET.—CONTINUAtion of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall, Broadway, with rooms for single gentlemen and families; comfortable home for the Winter. Terms reasonable; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, libraries, &c.

FRENCH BOARD.—TWO LADIES DESIRING TO learn French and music, can find a pleasant home in the family of a French lady, teacher. Price from $5 to $7. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st., after 4 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

LODGINGS—WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, wanted by a young gentleman, in a private family, in New-York or Brooklyn; will be absent on Saturdays and Sundays. Address A. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT and back parlor, unfurnished; also, one or two bedrooms, if required. Location pleasant and genteel. References exchanged. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 104½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 145 9th-st., would let a suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a small private family, without children. Address No. 55 West 25th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 28 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, without meals, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 120 9th-st., a few houses west of Broadway. References exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

A CASH PURCHASER WILL FIND AN extra-toned and superbly-finished full 7 octave rosewood piano-forte (and stool) quite new, carved case, legs, lyre, &c., for $200, worth $450, as will be found on examination. Full particulars, with reference to makers, will be given at the lady's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metalic frame, and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 233 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HAULTMAN, Agent.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 185 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A BARGAIN.—A LIGHTE & NEWTON PIANOforte, carved, seven-octave, price $165. To be seen at No. 358 Bowery.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 60 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Wilson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,000.—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALance on MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE.—A plot of about 65 lots of ground for sale in one parcel, being advantageously located about four blocks below Central Park, on and between 8th and 9th avs.; streets graded, and curb and gutter stones laid, suitable for immediate improvement. All the lots about the grade, and free from rock. Title perfect, from an old estate. A map can be seen, and price and terms given, by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st., second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A three story, brown-stone, basement house, with modern accommodations, situated in Hudson-st., Hoboken. The furniture has not been two years in use. The owner sails for Europe within a fortnight, and will sell it very cheap. Apply at No. 6 Sea View-place, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

240 VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—These lots are all well located, in a fast-improving part of the City, some of them fronting on Central Park, and others near the same. Will be sold in parcels of 1 lot up to 100, to suit purchasers. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW three-story and basement brick houses, in Gold-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av.; house 22 feet front and rear by 38 feet deep, with extension, &c.; lot 115 feet 6 inches in depth. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of F. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the upper part of a small two-story house, in a very desirable location, but without the modern improvements, consisting of three rooms; or would let one or more rooms, furnished or not, to a single gentleman. Address B. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE.—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A small or medium-sized house, with the modern improvements, to be situated between 4th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 1,627 Post Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE, NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—For sale, 12 lots on the south side of 98th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class house, well furnished, to be occupied till the 1st of May, by an unexceptionable family of four grown persons. Address F. M., No. 21 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE.—FIVE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 53d-st., and five on south side of 54th-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., from 1st January to 1st May by a good tenant. Address Box No. 388 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 34, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
E. F. ROGERS,
} Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Fort Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6m W*

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the style of H. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. SMITH,
L. H. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style of SMITH & ALLEN, for the transaction of the envelope manufacturing and general stationery business.
H. SMITH,
J. H. ALLEN.
Nov. 4, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of BAYLES & BIGGAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. BAYLES being alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. J. C. BAYLES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1858. HAMILTON BIGGAM.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, JANE SMITH, as I will be responsible for no debts of her contracting.
JOHN M. SMITH.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. POTTER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the five-story first-class house No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th-av. The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. There will be no postponement of this sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in the dining-room at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant extension dining table, large and valuable quantity of rich China of every description, costly silver ware, dining and tea services, salvers, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, with every description of superb dining-room furniture. The parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with embossed cover and stool; elegant carved suite of rosewood parlor furniture, solid rosewood Turkish lounges, with Turkish chairs to match, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables; rich lace curtains and cornices, three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, costly China vases, marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil-paintings, including the Madonna; with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments; fine large ormolu chandeliers, hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c. Library and chamber furniture in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops; superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, and bedding; carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm-chairs, with a large variety of mahogany furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men in attendance to cart and ship their goods.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Halb, Stearns, Coleman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. H. Brown, Inness, Paul, Williamson, Carmiencke and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kengsthach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Dommelshayzen, Kluyver, Vollemot, Lemmens, A. R. Veron, De Vos Robbe, Clays, Kiolhoff, M. S. Stache, J. Stevens, Schaeps, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER AND LAND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st, commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and careenage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of city made household furniture, consisting, in part of parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, chairs, rockers, etageres, wardrobes, buffets, &c., &c. Also, enameled, oak, rosewood and mahogany library and dining-room chamber furniture; together with velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, mirrors, crockery, mattresses, China ware, glass-ware, &c., &c. Parties desirous of refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY B. HERRIS, Jr., Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK of choice groceries, wines, teas, coffees, champagne, Havana cigars, spices, pickles, sauces, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st. By order of FREDERICK S. VULTE,
Deputy Sheriff.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—WOOL, OFFICE FIXTURES.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Cortlandt-st., by virtue of mortgage, 4 bags wool, office desk, copying press, wash closet, washstands, stove pipe, &c. Sale positive. N. J. NEAGLE, Constable.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS, FURS, FURS.—Ladies are invited to attend the mammoth sale of $150,000 worth of elegant made-up furs, to be sold THIS DAY, without reserve, at No. 198 Broadway. By order of the Assignees.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

G. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., WILMINGTON, Delaware, after Dec. 1.

WANTED—TO HIRE, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a month, a first-class sewing machine. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,645 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has, Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
} No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the princip

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

An English Statement of the Character of the Dispute.

The following letter, from an intelligent officer of the English Navy, gives a clear, and, we believe, not inaccurate statement of the proceedings which have led to the Paraguay Expedition. Its opinions are worthy of consideration.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1858.

SIR: Having long resided in, and lately arrived from, Paraguay, where I had the best opportunities official and otherwise, of learning the views of Government and people, allow me a few remarks on a matter directly affecting that country and the United States, and, indirectly, England, both as to the principles of international maritime law, and as to commercial considerations. As an old officer in the British naval service, I trust I shall receive credit when I profess anxiety to speak truthfully.

The Expedition under Commodore SCHUBRICK, with Mr. BOWLIN as Diplomatic Agent, and Captain PAGE among its officers, has for avowed object to enforce reparation, 1st, for alleged injustice towards the late American Consul at the Paraguayan capital, Asuncion, viz., Mr. HOPKINS, and certain American associates in speculation there; and 2d, and chiefly, for an illegal aggression on the *Water Witch*, while surveying the La Plata, and its affluents, the Parana and Paraguay.

According to the American Press, assuming to represent the Government of Washington, there are for other objects: in fact, the expedition is to be a fire-and-sword propaganda for forcing American ideas upon Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Confederation, as well as Paraguay. But this must be treated as a libel on the Great American Republic, and especially on the eminent personage at its head whose character as a statesman in several courts of Europe is a sufficient answer to his sanctioning any such buccaneering nostrum. Mr. BUCHANAN'S reputation for justice and moderation is not less great than for high-minded patriotism; and all who know him are convinced that, once he learns from his properly accredited agents, temperate as himself, the real merits of this case, he can scarcely fail to act in the interests of peace, humanity and civilization. Had any such representative of America been in Paraguay a few years ago as the accomplished and responsible Commissioner now sent out, not a syllable of dispute would ever have been heard, while hundreds of American citizens would probably be at this moment in Paraguay, benefiting themselves and the country, as was the earnest desire of President LOPEZ and his family.

Some three years ago, the *Water Witch* was in the vicinity of the batteries of Itapiru and the fortified camp, a position which has the Parana in its front and the territory of Corrientes opposite. On the Paraguay side, and close to the batteries, is a small island, in the possession and occupation of the Paraguayan Government; and between the batteries and the camp is a narrow channel, the navigation of which is strictly prohibited, and is *quite unnecessary* to commerce. Captain PAGE, commanding the *Water Witch*, being absent on some important surveying business, the officer left in his place got up steam, and attempted to pass the channel. He persisted in steaming on, even after being informed by the Commandant that his orders were imperative to prevent vessels, other than of the Paraguayan Government, from passing. This must have been well known to the intruders, and should have been respected in an especial degree by the official citizen of a Power so creditably punctilious in the assertion of its own *interpretation* of its own maritime laws as the American Union proverbially is. The Commandant's remonstrances being disregarded, a few blank cartridges were fired; and then, as the *Water Witch* still steamed on, a shotted gun was discharged, but wide of the vessel. The Americans replied with round and grape; the batteries returned the volley, striking the hull of the steamer, and killing the man at the wheel. The *Water Witch*, not being a vessel-of-war, and consequently not qualified to contest the point further, then steamed down the river; but no exultation was manifested by the Paraguayans, as she was there for scientific, not bellicose, purposes. That the Government of Paraguay, in common with every other, has a right to regulate the navigation of its rivers as it may deem necessary for the security of the State, no one will deny. These laws have long been in operation, and were not improvised for a special occasion. They were notorious throughout the La Plata, and not more stringent than others in that region, or than in certain important rivers and seas of Europe till the other day. It is contended that the Island belongs as much to Corrientes as to Paraguay. This is not the fact; it has long been in possession and occupation of the latter. If Corrientes had any valid claim, URQUIZA, Chief of the Argentine Confederation, would have set about inforcing it; and Brazil would have assisted while there existed her differences with Paraguay. These are now happily disposed of. So I trust the present embroilment will be, as soon as examined in that dispassionate spirit which President BUCHANAN must desire should animate every transaction he is identified with.

With regard to Ex-Consul HOPKINS, if Commissioner BOWLIN will impartially inquire into the plans promulgated by that functionary and the American Company at Asuncion, and the favors heaped upon him by President LOPEZ, including a loan of nearly £3,000, not a shilling of which has been repaid, he will find, by all the reports of their proceedings, that Mr. HOPKINS and associates were the aggressors; and that, according to the laws of Paraguay at that period, (1853,) the President was fully warranted in withdrawing protection so ungratefully abused. Consul HOPKINS and friends were, to use a mild phrase, very "irregular," and on several occasions gave serious offence to the citizens. But nothing save patient investigation by Commissioner BOWLIN can unravel intricacies; and it will be well to inquire concerning the pursuits of Mr. HOPKINS at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other places, as he ascends the Parana.

An aggression of the nature intended by the United States, should the present difficulty not be adjusted, will not only injure Paraguay, but the whole region watered by the La Plata and Parana. This embraces a vast area, than which no other in the world stands in need of repose. None in modern times has suffered more from those internecine feuds which the presence of armed foreigners is certain to reopen in an aggravated form, and with most ruinous consequences to the very seeds of that commerce which the eulogists of this expedition say the Government of Washington are so anxious to develope England and the United States believe that Paraguay is what it was under FRANCIA, hermetically sealed against foreigners, &c. Nothing can be further from the truth. There are some States assuming to be in the van of European civilization which are in the rear of Paraguay in many important respects. It is undoubtedly true that, owing to her whole revenue being derived from customs and the Government sale of the yerba, (no taxes of any kind being known,) high duties are resorted to. These, I trust, will soon yield to the more fruitful source of the lowest practicable imposts. So far from Paraguay being desirous of isolation, it was her British-built war-steamer *Tacuari* which first proved the possibility of going from Asuncion to Buenos Ayres and back in 20 days. Within the last eighteen months they have placed on the river the packet-steamers *Ypora* and *Salto de Guaira*. These perform the voyage in the same time, taking and landing passengers at Corrientes, Bella Vista, Goya, Esquina, Parana, and Rosario, both going and returning. This communication will soon be *weekly*, Government having ordered four fine boats to be built expressly for this service. A powerful steam-tug has lately been launched, and another is building, for towing merchant vessels, at moderate rates. Railway iron for a line of 150 miles, into the yerba and tobacco districts, has been dispatched, and an engineer engaged to carry out the project, which will serve to develop the rich resources of the country. A patent slip also is now being shipped, and will actually be the only convenience of the kind on the eastern seaboard of South America, from the Amazon to Cape Horn, about 3,000 miles.

All these improvements will, to a complete certainty, be stopped, and the development of Paraguay with them, should hostilities arise. A powerful nation like the United States may do much harm to Paraguay, as a few steamers could block up the river, and entirely stop the trade of that rising young country. The results would be grevious to Paraguay, while the United States would reap only the dubious credit of having destroyed the shipping and commerce of a fast-progressing sister republic, and thrown her back into the helplessness from which she was rescued by President LOPEZ, who, whatever his demerits in other eyes, has at least the recommendation of being popular with the natives, than whom a more peaceable, contented and cheerful population is nowhere to be found.

So far, however, from the President being enamored of his own views exclusively, and opposed to innovation, he is constantly importing European intelligence and skill; and by the Paraguayan steamer, *Rio Blanco*, in which I arrived in this country, he has sent over seventeen youths of superior promise, to be instructed here in the arts most likely to be beneficial to their country. It is to be hoped, therefore, for the welfare and progress of all the Argentine republics, and of Paraguay especially, as well as for the honor of the United States, that the threatened aggression will not be persisted in; and that the instructions of Commissioner BOWLIN admit of a solution of the difficulty consistent with the happiness and dignity of Paraguay, and satisfactory at Washington. If, unfortunately, it should so happen that the contrary course be determined upon, Paraguay must take refuge in the example of more renowned nations—the natural strength of her remote position, nearly 2,000 miles from the seaboard; her command of an impregnable key (the only one) to her capital; ample military resources, directed by veteran European officers; a population whose courage was admitted, even by Rosas, to be as indispunable as their disposition is pacific; cause, which she is anxious to demonstrate before any arbitrators. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

G. F. M.

The Paraguay Expedition—River Obstructions.

From the Washington Union of Yesterday.

It is stated in the newspapers that the Government of Paraguay are making elaborate preparations to resist the ascent of the naval forces of the United States upon the river to the capital of that country. There seems to be no sufficient evidence adduced to give authenticity to this report; but it is, nevertheless, possible that President LOPEZ has adopted some such system of defence. Obstructions thrown into such a water course, to be effectual, must involve the Government not only in serious expenditures, but operate hereafter greatly to the annoyance of the people themselves. But it is extremely doubtful whether any impediments thrown into the river will be able to obstruct the running of our vessels of light draft. They may cause more or less delay by exciting greater caution in the pilots, and perhaps in steering will have to be removed in some instances; but we have no belief in any very serious difficulties to grow out of this species of defence. The very able Secretary of the Navy has provided a fleet of steamers of light draft, precisely the force required to meet the contingency adverted to by the English journals, and the country may well confide in the sagacity, thoughtful and thorough understanding of the whole case by Gov. TOUCEY.

We apprehend that, after all, the reports, which come by the way of England, have little or any practical foundation, and that the greatest difficulties which the expedition will have to encounter will be found in *preparing* to do what is required of it by the Department. It is the part of wisdom that such preparations should be as complete as our limited means will admit of; and the country has the very best guarantee in the experience, sound judgment, and energy of Governor TOUCEY, that nothing will be wanting on his part to render it completely successful. We are likely to encounter more or less obstacles in the prosecution of such an enterprise, and it would be strange, indeed, if a naval expedition, looking to a possible hostile encounter with the forces and forts of a foreign power, should come off without damage in some way; and it must be remembered that we propose to visit a nation whose population are 1,200 miles from the sea, with forts and military establishments, all of which may be brought to bear against us. If, then, we find the river Paraguay obstructed, it will be our service to get rid of such obstacles as best we can. If the work shall be serious, it will take a little more of our time and labor; if trifling, that will be our good luck. The Paraguay expedition, however, in any event, will be likely to visit the capital of President LOPEZ, and, *we trust and believe, only to procure from him all the satisfaction our Commissioner may demand.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says a desperate attempt to commit suicide was made on Saturday by a young woman, who threw herself before a locomotive on the Reading Railroad, at Frankford-avenue. The woman was dragged away by the gatekeeper at that point, just in time to save her from a frightful death. She afterwards made a similar attempt upon her life, and the same man again saved her, although she resisted with so much determination that both herself and her preserver narrowly escaped destruction. She stated that she had been the mistress of a man who had recently married, leaving her in a destitute condition with two children. She was rendered desperate by this treatment and expressed her determination to destroy herself.

In refrence to the recent Indian depredations on the Texan frontier, the Austin *State Gazette* says: "The imminency of the danger, the boldness of the Indians, coupled with a desire to protect all classes of citizens, induced the Governor to call an additional company of Rangers into the State service. It is understood here to be his intention to call out more men, should the necessities of the frontier demand the course. He is not willing to simply protect the exposed settlements, and then let similar atrocities be practiced upon them when the troops shall have been withdrawn; but he is determined to carry the war into the camps of the enemy, and visit upon them the retributive vengeance their acts so fully merit."

Is it libelous to call a printer a "rat?" was a query argued the other day at Louisville, Ky. Some months since, the Louisville Typographical Union issued a circular, in which they designated several journeymen in the office of the *Courier* as "rats," (men who work for lower wages than the standard adopted by the craft.) The Grand Jury found a true bill for libel against the members of the Committee, and the trial in the case commenced on Friday morning last, able counsel being engaged on both sides. The hearing of evidence and argument of counsel occupied two days, when the case was given to the Jury, who could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

William A. Phelps, Postmaster at Duff's Forks, Fayette County, Ohio, and his two daughters, aged fifteen and seventeen, have been arrested upon a charge of robbing the mail. Money having been lost on the route several times, Special Mail Agent Prentiss dispatched a decoy package which was traced to Duff's Forks office, but no further. He demanded the package of the Postmaster, who indignantly denied all knowledge of it. Finally the daughters, who assist in the office when necessary, owned up to that and other robberies, the father still denying any connection with them. Some $300 had been taken and used by the girls in buying dresses and furniture.

A Convention of Northwestern mechanics and manufacturers was held at Cincinnati on the 17th of November. The assemblage consisted mainly of those who are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and their object was to devise measures whereby suitable prominence and attention would be paid to new inventions and improvements in their especial department of manufactures, at State and other agricultural Fairs, or to institute separate exhibitions on their own account in the Spring or early Summer months. The organization of a Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association was resolved upon.

A new hall in Boston, at No. 25 Eliot-street, has been dedicated to the use of the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute. The hall is capable of seating two hundred persons. Sunday afternoons the Sabbath School sustained by the Mission, which has hitherto been held on the corner of Kneeland and Tyler streets, will be held there.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have appropriated $1,200 to provide a public skating-ground on the Common. Eleven hundred citizens petitioned for it, on the ground that many persons could not find time to travel out to Jamaica Pond, and wanted to skate at home. The Aldermen answered their prayer.

A citizen of Montreal has obtained a verdict of $223 against the Montreal Telegraph Company for failing to forward a message accepting an offer of 80 cents per bushel for 2,012 bushels of rye. The sale was lost by the neglect, and the price soon after fell to 60 cents.

A memorial to the Legislature is in circulation at Charleston, praying that a return of the pestilence may be averted by effectual provision for the drainage of the city and regulations against the crowding of inhabitants into small and badly ventilated dwellings.

The Holly Spring (Miss.) *Herald*, of the 13th, says that for two weeks that place had been thronged with emigrants for Arkansas and Texas—most of them with fine horses, carriages and negroes in their possession.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Deaf Mutes of Boston and vicinity, was held last Saturday. The subject was that of petitioning the General Court for the establishment in that State of an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Teachers' Association of Middlesex County, Mass., have adopted resolutions expressing the opinion that children in the primary schools should not be confined to study in their seats more than three hours per day.

A suit for seduction under promise of marriage is pending in Cincinnati. A Mrs. Miranda Tillson seeks to recover the sum of $5,000 from Mr. Richard Lloyd.

The counsel of James McMahon, the murderer just convicted at Newark, N. J., of the murder of his wife, have applied for a new trial.

A new daily paper, the *Courier*, has been started in Syracuse; politics Democratic.

Two large steamers for the Detroit and Milwaukee line are to be built at Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE POISONING.—For years the Piles has been one of the most prevalent, as it is the most obstinate disease known to afflicted humanity and the medical faculty. This is to be attributed to the use of white and printed paper in the water closet. White paper is made of colored rags, and is otherwise (owing to the chemicals required in bleaching) intensely poisonous. When printed on, the ink makes it doubly dangerous and deleterious. GAYETTY'S medicated paper for the water-closet is a grand invention, calculated to banish the Piles, as it is both a sure cure and preventive. Healthy as well as afflicted people will do well to patronize this excellent and novel article. It is meeting with favor among all medical men of standing, many of whom buy it for themselves and families, and is already for sale by all the large and small drug houses. Remember that it is pure paper, (manufactured from Manila hemp,) and medicated after an entirely new plan. It is very cheap; one thousand sheets costing only $1. Sold wholesale and retail, at the office of the inventor, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER—THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.—All persons anxious to be spared from Piles, or cured of that dreadful disease, should use GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper. It is manufactured by an entirely new process, from pure Manila grass, and medicated so as to be surely curative, and at the same time harmless, and a blessing to the healthy. Young and old should use it systematically. The sedentary should never be without it. All other paper is poisonous, be it white or printed. It is already extensively used for families, schools, hotels, banks, counting-houses, warerooms, steamers, and by the public generally. Its success is unequivocal and unparalleled. All the druggists have it for sale. Sold at J. C. GAYETTY'S Dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, in large or small quantities. 1,000 sheets for $1. Sent by express anywhere. Each sheet has the discoverer's name water-marked in it.

[Advertisement.]

IF THAT AIN'T SO, TAKE MY HAT.—The place to get a handsome hat is KNOX'S. The place to get a becoming hat is KNOX'S. In fact, the place—the only place—to get a hat, is KNOX'S. KNOX sells more hats than any hatter in existence. Everybody that likes a first-class article patronizes KNOX. BUCHANAN gets his hats from KNOX, and some say that LOUIS NAPOLEON sends to KNOX for his hats. KNOX'S store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?—Yes, this afternoon and evening, Thiodon's Mimic World entertainments, most fascinating of the age, are combined delightfully with Dr. VALENTINE'S comic anecdotes, &c., at Barnum's Museum. This is the very last week of Thiodon!

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—If facts alone were looked to these Pills would be the only medicine administered for disorders of digestion, bowels, retention of urine and debility. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	103	
20,500	Ind. State 5s	92	
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94¾	
5,000	Virginia 6s	97	
33,000	Missouri St. 6s	90¾	
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90½	
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	40	
5,000	do	42	
2,000	E. R. R. C. B. '71	41	
19,000	Hud. R. R. R. 3m	73	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	93¾	
14,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	27¼	
3,000	Gal. & Chic. 1stm	97	
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2dm. B.	90¼	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	73	
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	54	
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.,	46	
12	American Ex. Bk	105¾	
5	Park Bank	108¾	
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10	32
150	do		32
270	Penn. Coal Co		80
7	Pacific M. S. Co		104½
98	Am. Guano Co		9
2000	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		84
100	do	b30	84
100	do	b10	84
100	do	s5	83¾
100	do	s10	83¾
347	do	s3	83¾
100	do	b60	84
50	do	s30	83¾
400	Erie Railroad		17¾
150	do	b10	17¾
100	do	b30	17¾
157	do		17¾
100	do	s30	17¾
100	do	s60	17¾
150	do	s60	17¾
295	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		73½
400	do	s30	73¾
50	do	b30	73¾
100	Hudson River R. R.		34½
200	do	b60	34¾
100	do	s60	34¾
200	do		34¾
50	do	s30	34¾
350	Harlem R. R.		12¾
100	Harlem R. R. Pf.	s60	31
300	do	b60	31¼
5	Stonington R. R.		87
425	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		12
100	do	b15	12
50	do	b20	12
1200	Reading R'd		82¾
1000	do	s60	83
400	do	s30	83½
500	do	b60	83¾
6	Mich. Cen. R'd		83¾
14	do		83½
100	do		83¾
100	do		83¾
200	do	b60	83
50	Mi. S. & N. Ia. R'd.		22¼
50	M. S. & N. Ia. Gd. sk		51½
100	do		51¾
100	do	s10	51¾
100	Panama Railroad		122
100	do	s10	122
100	do	s15	122
50	do	b60	122¼
150	Ill. Cen. Railroad		80
100	do	b30	80
50	do	b60	80
140	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		62¼
100	do	s15	62½
100	do	s10	62¾
100	do	b30	62¾
649	do		62¾
150	do	b30	62¾
100	do	b60	62¾
50	do	s15	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri St. 6s.		90¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		94¾
11,000	Ind. St. 2½s. at 45d		60½
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.		91
10	Commonwealth Bk.		99
100	Pacific M. S. Co		104¾
250	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s10	84
100	do	s5	84
1000	do		84
100	do	b10	84
100	do	b30	84
150	do	s10	83¾
600	Erie R. R.		17¾
50	do	s60	17¾
100	do	s60	17¾
400	Hudson Riv. R.		34¼
400	Harlem R. R.		12¾
250	Har. R. R. P'd		31¼
100	Panama R. R.		122
300	Mich. Cent. R.	b60	53
100	do		53
15	do		52¾
20	Mil. & Miss. R.		12¼
100	do	b10	12¼
550	Reading R. R.	s30	52½
600	do		52¾
100	do	s30	52¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b7	22¼
250	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s60	79¼
100	do	b60	80
100	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b30	73¼
90	do		73
30	do		72¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s10	62½
50	do	s30	62¼
550	do		62¾
250	do	s30	62½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Ft. Madison 8s	60	
1,000	Atchison City 10s	40	
2,000	C. & P. R. R. 1st M.	18	
20	Sun M. I. S.	55	60
30	do	'57	57
900	do	'53	73½
1,000	do	'58	59
10	G. W. M. I. Scrip	'57	68½
170	do	'58	59
2,000	Missouri 6s		90¾
2,000	Bellville & I. R. 7s		38
2,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G.		28¼
4,000	C. St. P. & F. R. 8s		16
20	Metropolitan Bank.		109¾
40	N. Western Ins. Co.		105
20	N. World F. In. Co.		96½
50	G. W. Marine In. Co.		139½
20	Humboldt F. Ins. Co.		107
16	American Guano Co.		89¼
100	N. Y. Con. Stage Co.		85
50	Madison & Ind. R.		20
70	Am. Coal Co.		86¾
1	Wells, F. & Co.'s Ex.		61
100	Cay. & Sus. R. R.		20
5	Marine Bank		88
13	Am. Ex. Bank		106
20	Mer. M. Ins. Co.		94½
100	L. C. & Mil. R. R.		4¾

TUESDAY, NOV. 23—P. M.

The Stock Exchange further improved today. The Bank return was favorably construed for the continued steadiness of the Money Market, while the better financial and Cotton news from Europe, by the *City of Baltimore*, contributed to the firmness of prices. The speculation for the rise is not so spirited or decided as in October, particularly on the Western share list, but there is a continued and rather increasing good demand for State Stocks, Railway mortgages, and the nearer Railway shares, like New-York Central, Hudson, &c., which imparts a strong appearance to the whole market. The dealings were large to-day in New-York Central, nearly all at 84 ℔ cent., as against 83½@⅝ at the close on Monday. About 7,000 shares changed hands altogether. Reading was also active, and the cash stock firm until near the close, when it was offered at a concession of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The fresh attention turned to Erie, after a neglect of six or eight weeks, ran up the demand to about 2,500 shares, principally at 17⅞ ℔ cent. The improvement noticed yesterday in Galena and Rock Island was fairly supported through the day, though at the close the price fell off, as on most of the shares, ¼@½ ℔ cent. from the printed sales. The two Michigan lines were dull, Harlem and Hudson quite steady; Milwaukee ⅛@1 ℔ cent. better; Illinois Central, 1 ℔ cent. better; Panama sold as high as 122, and Pacific Mail brought 104½ ℔ cent. The transactions in Missouri State Stocks were at 90½ ℔ cent., about $50,000 sold, including a parcel by private contract; Tennessees, 94½ ℔ cent., and Indianas (Fives) at 92 ℔ cent. There was a further rise of 2 ℔ cent. in the Sinking Funds of the Erie Company; 1 ℔ cent. in the Convertibles of the same Company, and 1 ℔ cent. in the third mortgage of the Hudson River. Illinois Centrals brought 93½ ℔ cent. And the City Bank Stocks were generally firm. The market left off steady.

The steamer to-day brings a more decided response from London to our October rise in New-York Centrals, Illinois Centrals, &c. The quotations come 2@3 ℔ cent. better than by the last Boston steamer. The London *Times* reports American Securities generally in better demand. The last figure for Illinois Central shares 78 ℔ cent., sterling money. The Bonds 82 ℔ cent. New-York Central shares held for 80 ℔ cent, the six ℔ cent. Bonds for 85, and the 7 ℔ cent. Convertibles 94 bid, 98 asked. Eries of 1883, 71 ℔ cent. The Cotton sales at Liverpool, as well as the latest prices, show an improved feeling, which is backed by the favorable state of trade at Manchester, and this notwithstanding the accounts from this side of large receipts and fine picking weather through October. The Manchester *Guardian* of Nov. 10 reports:

"On Tuesday last, yarns touched a point in the descending scale which tempted both shippers and home consumers to make offers more freely than before. The immediate result was an increase of business; and, by Friday, the tone of the market was sensibly firmer, the downward course of prices was stopped, and a steadying process was taking place generally, attended with a slight hardening in certain warps and pincops. Partially, too, an augmented business ensued in goods, mainly in such as suited the markets of India and China, which, at the latter end of the week, were found to have acquired firmness, and, indeed, a slight hardening in prices. Other cloths were not equally affected. Yesterday, the tone of the market was rather unfavorably influenced by the American advices, which reported well of the cotton crop, and contained enlarging estimates of its amount. This morning business commenced under that influence, but got the better of it as the day advanced. We hear conflicting accounts of things; and there certainly is a good deal of difference in different departments, and also in the tones of feeling among buyers and sellers; so that it is not easy to give a particular description of the market."

The English and French Funds are better, and the Exchanges were turning in favor of London again. The arrivals from Australia were $2,100,000 after the sailing of the Boston steamer of the 6th. The latest London Stock report is dated

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The Stock market opened this morning at a further improvement of an eighth ℔ cent., which has been well supported to the close of business. The prices of Consols throughout the day were 98⅛@98¾ for money, and 98⅝ for the 7th of December. There was a full supply of money in the Stock Exchange to-day, at 2½ ℔ cent. In the Discount market the minimum rate seems to be a fraction under 2½ ℔ cent. Foreign Stocks have been firm, Peruvian continuing in prominent demand. There have also been numerous inquiries for Turkish scrip, and the last price was ¼@⅜ premium for the first issue, and 1⅛@1¼ for the second. At one time there was still greater animation, the second issue having been negotiated at 2. Railway shares opened buoyantly, and experienced a general advance, from which there was afterwards a partial reaction. The quotations at the official close, however, were nearly all higher than yesterday. French and Indian descriptions were firm. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day, the foreign demand being met by the late arrivals from America. The foreign exchanges this afternoon showed a general increase of firmness. It is thought the specie to be sent by the next Overland mail will be nearly £400,000. Considering the suddenness of the demand for China, and the largeness of the sums with which it is thus being met, some persons are disposed to anticipate a possibility that in the end these shipments may be again overdone.

In our own Market for Money to-day, Discounts are steady at last rates, while demand loans to the Stock Brokers were made in some instances at easier rates by ⅛@1 ℔ cent. We hear of transactions at 3@3½ ℔ cent., the supply from private lenders being again on the increase, while the large Banks are lenders at 4 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges close somewhat easier after the tendency to business on London in the forenoon. Sales at 109⅛@109⅜ and to a partial extent 109⅛ ℔ cent., closing 109⅛@109⅜. Francs f.5.18¾@ f.5.16¼.

By way of information in regard to the Rock Island Road we have been permitted to copy the following official correspondence between a heavy Stockholder and the Executive of the Company:

INQUIRY.] NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

To Henry Farnam, Esq., President, &c.:

Being a stockholder in the Road which you represent as President, I was not a little disturbed by reading an article in the New-York *Evening Express*, relating to your Road. Will you excuse me for asking the following questions, and also for requesting an answer to them:

1. Is there any truth in the charge that the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company are, or have been, attempting to raise money by the sale of Peoria and Bureau Valley Bonds?

2. Is the asset alluded to in the Company's report as Railroad Bridge Company, a bogus claim?

3. Has the Rock Island Company a lease of the Mississippi and Missouri Road?

4. Are the materials and labor for the repairs of the Mississippi and Missouri Road furnished by the Rock Island Company, and counted as materials on hand or balance due from other Roads?

5. Do the receipts of the Mississippi and Missouri Road count, or have they been published, as receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Road in the monthly Report?

6. Is there now, or has there been, any attempt made by any of the managers of the Chicago and Rock Island Road to saddle on the Company any coal roads near Rock Island?

7. Was there a loss on the Wheat and Flour purchased last year, made for account of the Company and which was charged to some bogus items?

8. Is there any truth in the statement that one of the piers of the bridge has given way so as to compel you to cut off two feet of the dam?

9. Is there an injunction against using the bridge?

10. Is the Rock Island Company in the market to borrow money for any purpose?

REPLY.] NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

SIR: Yours of this date has been received, and your several questions carefully read, and I can with pleasure say, that the Rock Island Railroad Company has never tried to raise money by the sale of Peoria and Bureau Valley Bonds, and more than that, they have never at any time had any of the Bonds to sell. Your second question must also be answered in the negative, for the asset alluded to in the Company's report as Railroad Bridge Company, is not a bogus claim, but one from which the Company will realize every dollar.

3. The Rock Island Company has not, and never has had, a lease of the Mississippi and Missouri Road.

4. Neither are the materials and labor for the repairs of that Road furnished by the Rock Island Railroad Company, or counted as materials on hand or balance due from other roads.

5. Neither do we try to swell the receipts in our monthly report by counting or adding the receipts of the Mississippi or Missouri Road. The receipts are always kept and returned separately.

6. The coal roads in the vicinity of Rock Island are not in any way connected with the Rock Island Road, nor are they managed by our Company, nor has there been any attempt by any one to "saddle" any coal road on this Company.

7. Owing to the extraordinary high rates of exchange and difficulty of procuring bills drawn on houses of undoubted credit last Fall, and the uncertain value of the currency received along the line of the Road, it was deemed advisable to invest such funds as could be spared in wheat, as the *safest* and *cheapest* mode of transmitting our funds to New-York, and the result was a saving to the Company of at least $5,000 in exchange.

8. It is not true that the draw of the bridge has been cut off two feet, or two inches. There has not been the slightest repair upon the draw since it was constructed and put in operation.

9. There is no injunction in any form against the bridge, nor has there ever been.

10. The Rock Island Company is not in the market to borrow money for any purpose, and I can say with truth what can be said of few Roads, that they are entirely free from a floating debt.

For any further information you may wish in relation to the affairs of the Company, I will refer you to the last report of the Directors to the Stockholders of the Company, which may be relied on in every particular. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HENRY FARNAM, President.

A figure was accidentally dropped out of our schedule of the Bank returns this morning, which left the Specie average of the Chemical Bank $91,286, instead of $912,860. The official advertisement was printed correctly.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 22, and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,947,595	$2,121,551	$748,936
Previously Reported	69,684,710	65,258,147	52,545,953
Since Jan. 1	$71,632,305	$67,379,698	$53,294,889

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 22.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,659,500	$852,500	$1,761,000	$289,000
North America	2,970,424	1,096,939	1,902,495	247,128
Farm. & Mech	4,079,811	1,230,633	3,067,008	417,610
Commercial	1,659,000	320,000	909,000	151,000
Mechanics'	1,873,957	421,709	1,162,373	169,579
N. Liberties	1,486,000	352,000	1,122,000	115,000
Southwark	974,902	275,248	755,368	89,315
Kensington	719,392	264,273	568,357	117,706
P. Township	826,342	177,372	595,219	89,730
Western	1,474,041	407,593	1,109,866	137,160
Man. & Mech	1,185,280	163,840	657,490	148,490
Commerce	729,037	235,494	666,054	85,410
Girard	2,094,387	310,247	814,622	244,096
Tradesmen's	639,471	203,364	575,132	107,356
Consolidation	448,877	92,339	278,713	64,570
City	815,231	136,405	413,997	113,745
Commonwealth	383,238	128,433	276,308	102,345
Corn Exchange	170,034	131,933	122,017	49,160
Nov. 8	$26,236,924	$6,800,132	$16,760,023	$2,738,490
Nov. 22	26,243,675	7,407,648	17,160,609	2,696,907

From the Money Circular of Messrs. DE COPPETT & Co., prepared for the *Asia*, the following is a translated extract:

"Our last advices are dated 15th inst. Since then, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable tenor of the commercial news from Europe, the tone of our Stock Market has improved, and quotations, with few exceptions, show an advance on those of last week. Transactions, however, have been on a very moderate scale, except in some of the leading Railroad shares, of which there have been considerable purchases to cover contracts, on sellers' option. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have advanced ⅜; Virginia 6s, ⅛; Tennessee 6s, ⅛, and California 7s, 1 ℔ cent. Sales of North Carolina 6s at 98@98½; Georgia 6s at 101⅝, and Indiana 5s at 92. The ruling price for the New Government Loan has been 104¾. City and County Bonds have been inactive. Railroad Bonds—Transactions moderate, and market rather irregular. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen ⅜; Erie 4th mortgage, 1; Erie Convertibles, 3@3⅛, and Michigan Southern 2d mortgage, 1 ℔ cent. The different issues of the Hudson River Railroad, and those also of the Harlem Railroad, have slightly advanced. New-York Central 6s have declined ⅛; Erie 3d mortgage, 1, and Michigan Central 8s, 1 ℔ cent. There have been sales of